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The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.

Dansville, N. Y.

1912

INTRODUCTORY

Illustrations The illustrations in this catalogue are in part from photographs taken in our Nurseries and Home Grounds, and also from orchards and grounds of customers. We feel at liberty to refer to any of these customers as to the character of the trees we grow.

Fine Trees This season has given us some of the finest blocks of nursery stock we have ever grown, and the quality of our trees cannot be excelled. We are growing the best strains of the old standard sorts and are making a careful selection of new varieties. Every year we add new kinds to our list, and recommend a conservative trial of them. We strive to add only such as will prove worthy, and to discard such as are wanting in merit.

Fruit Bud Selection In our selection of buds we have been especially fortunate and we can refer inquirers to bearing orchards that we have supplied, where the results have been so phenomenal as to create the belief that they were new types of fruit, and in some cases new names have been given to the strains we are growing in order to distinguish them from inferior trees grown under the same name.

No San Jose Scale There has never been any San Jose Scale found in our Nurseries, or anywhere within twenty-five miles of us so far as the State Inspectors have been able to discover. Notwithstanding this fact, we have built a fumigating house and fumigate whenever requested to do so by a customer. We do fumigate all stock coming onto our grounds that is not grown here in Dansville.

Quality and Prices We do not claim to furnish the cheapest trees in the world, but we do claim that no better or healthier trees are grown anywhere than are produced here in the Genesee Valley. Our prices are as reasonable as can be made for high class stock, and we believe are as low as other reliable firms. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Tree planting involves years of outlay, care and waiting, and no planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens. A very slight difference in first cost may make a world of difference in results. A safe rule is "Not the cheapest but the best."

Orders should be sent in as early as possible, as we enter them for shipment in the order received. When sent early before the rush begins, they are most sure of prompt attention and there is less danger of varieties being exhausted.

Guarantee of Genuineness Everything sent out will be carefully labeled with its true name. Only experienced help will be used in putting up orders. But with the utmost possible care errors may occasionally occur, and we sell our stock under a waranty that it is true to name and of quality represented, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will replace the same without charge or will refund the money paid for such stock ; but are not liable for damages other than above named.

The Packing Season begins in Spring the last of March, and continues through April and May. In the Fall from Sept. 20 through October and November.

Large Frost Proof Cellars All our handling and packing is done under cover, where the roots are protected from exposure to the weather. The building has no artificial heat, but is lighted by electricity, is supplied with city water and is frost proof. Packing here can be done under perfect conditions, and with a safety unable to be attained by Nurserymen who have not these facilities.

Our Customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors made in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactory to those who favor us with their confidence.

Club Offers If in want of trees why not canvass among your neighbors and get them to join you in a club Order. By so doing you can get the benefit of our hundred or thousand rate, while your neighbors would pay you the single and ten rate. This would be only a fair division if you spend time in canvassing for a club. In a combination shipment of this character the freight rate per tree would be less for each purchaser and the stock would go through in prime condition. We can afford to make this offer because the boxing and handling would be so much cheaper than if each one were packed separately.

No Agents Remember, we employ no agents, are responsible only for orders sent us through the mail or delivered in person, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us other than as stated in our Club Order Offer.

As to our standing in the Nursery business, and as to our responsibility and reliability, we beg to offer the following :

References

R. G. DUN & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
BRADSTREET'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
JACKSON HEALTH RESORT AT DANSVILLE, N. Y.
CITIZENS' BANK OF DANSVILLE, N. Y.

1869	FORTY-FOURTH YEAR	1912

View of Hydrangeas in Bloom in Our Ornamental Lot

Descriptive and Illustrated

Catalogue

"Not the Cheapest, but the Best"

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.

DANSVILLE, N. Y.

We Employ No Agents. This Catalog is Our Only Salesman

A one-cent stamp puts it in the hands of any inquirer and thus avoids all useless expenses and commissions. This saving we divide between the consumer and ourselves to our mutual profit.

Our Location in Genesee Valley

It is generally conceded, that there is no place in the world more favorable than this valley for the development of sound and vigorous trees, well adapted to transplanting into other sections.

Our soil gives them abundant nourishment without over-stimulation, and the texture of the wood is firmer and closer than that produced on the prairie soils of the west where they make rank but spongy growth, and our cold but not over severe winters mature and harden up the growth in a way impossible to southern latitudes. As proof of the closer texture of the wood, trees grown here actually weigh more than trees grown elsewhere, of the same size and caliper.

The Nurseryman's Duty

As nurserymen it is our business to grow trees to a proper age and size for transplanting. To see that they are well rooted, well ripened, healthy, free from scale and other insects and diseases. To see that they are carefully dug, well handled and packed, that they are labeled true to name and placed in the hands of the planter in the best possible condition. Beyond this we cannot go. If our work has been well and scientifically done, the future success of the orchard will chiefly depend on the personal endeavors of the orchardist himself.

Method of Propagation

In the selection of buds from the best types of fruit bearing trees the progressive nurseryman is constantly improving the general quality of his fruits. We do not mean that the best trees are grown from buds taken from bearing trees, but simply that they should be originally taken from trees of prolific habit and where the fruit is of highest quality. When such buds are worked through two or three generations, we get the very finest wood for propagating purposes from young nursery trees that are full of vitality and vigor. Buds cut from young trees give much stronger growth than those cut from old trees in full bearing; just as the progeny from young and vigorous parents in the animal world, excel in vigor and stamina, the enfeebled offspring of old age. To accomplish the best results requires persistent care and watchfulness, and in no other line of business is there so much depending upon the integrity and character of the producer. A dishonorable grower has it in his power to deceive the planter and the deception cannot be discovered for some years. It is therefore of prime importance in planting an orchard to obtain trees from a nurseryman who has both moral and financial responsibility, rather than from an irresponsible and unreliable grower or agent. The one is permanently located and has a reputation to sustain and therein lies a guarantee of fair dealing. The other is only seeking a temporary advantage and relies on his irresponsibility for exemption from punishment. The Pedigree of the grower is more important than the *alleged* Pedigree of the tree.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of Soil and Stock

Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a *vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary* in most cases. Therefore prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any: a smooth cut root callouses sooner than one broken off. Cut back the tops about half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner, as will tend to develop a well formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success *Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted.* Evergeen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which

depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little; hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for the trees. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth *well packed.*

Planting Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the trees to their natural depth. Fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots*, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. *Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock.* Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. A very good plan is to drive two stakes, and confine the trees between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake. It is not necessary to stake medium-sized trees that have been properly cut back when transplanted.

Mulching When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep, over a space two feet wider than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

After Planting Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot beyond the roots. If the ground is poor, it should be enriched with a surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Injured Trees If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours. There is a popular belief that trees are in great danger if more than a week or two in transit. Now if the trees are properly ripened and properly packed, they will carry safely for several months in moderately cool weather We have had seedlings sent from France that were three months in the boxes and came out in perfect condition. This knowledge may afford some relief to the over-anxiety of inexperienced buyers.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, can be taken up with more perfect roots are much more likely to live, will become established sooner in a new location, and can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees.

BEST DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 ft apart each way
Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12 ft " " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart 8 to 10 ft " in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	4 by 5 feet
Strawberries, for field culture	1by 3½ feet
Strawberries, for hill culture	2 feet apart each way

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " " " "	70	8 " " " "	680
20 " " " "	110	6 " " " "	1,210
18 " " " "	135	5 " " " "	1,745
15 " " " "	205	4 " " " "	2,725
12 " " " "	300	3 " " " "	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows; and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill. The number of feet in an acre (43,560) divided by this, gives the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Fruit Tree Department

APPLES

BUDDED TREES ON WHOLE ROOTS

Our apples are mostly budded on whole roots. We believe this to be superior to grafting either on piece roots or whole roots, and that it makes the most perfect root system of any known method of propagation.

Apples for Home Use Every owner of a home should grow apples enough for his own use. By careful selection of varieties and by proper and intelligent culture, a succession of fruit can be had covering nearly the entire year, and no fruit is so luscious as that picked fresh from one's own trees.

To the traveler in the Dakotas and other treeless countries, no sight is more impressive than the avidity with which the settlers welcome fruit from their old eastern homes. Those who have suffered a deprivation of fruit will not need the solicitation of Nurserymen to induce them to plant good home orchards.

Apples for Profit The planting of commercial orchards is simply a business proposition. It can be made to pay better than most other lines of outdoor work, provided the grower does his work thoroughly, persistently and intelligently. Unless he is prepared to do this, he had better let it alone altogether.

For several years past the apple growers of Western New York have received very profitable returns. Some sections would fail, but in other localities the yield would be fine, and the prices range so high that, taken as a whole, the average has been very lucrative. Many orchards in Ontario, Wayne, Monroe, Niagara and Orleans have produced crops ranging from ten to twenty thousand dollars each. Taking one year with another these orchards have given steady incomes that have been very satisfactory to the owners. This condition of things has stimulated the planting of trees in nearby interior counties, with the result that some large commercial orchards are being developed in new territory. There is every reason to believe that they will be successful and show as good results as in the older developed sections.

It is true that there are serious drawbacks in the way of insect pests and enemies, but even this condition of things works to the advantage of the thorough grower. He is relieved of the competition of the careless fellow, because the pests will soon put the latter out of business.

We are firm believers in the efficacy of lime and sulphur spray for destroying San Jose Scale and for the general good health of the trees. The writer has personal knowledge of an orchard where the crop in 1906 was seriously damaged by scale, but where it was almost impossible to find a single specimen of fruit affected by the scale in 1907—all resulting from a thorough application of lime and sulphur spray.

Varieties For Family use it would be safe to plant any of the sorts named in this catalog. For commercial orchards, big, red, winter apples pay the best. In selecting varieties be governed by the experience of other orchardists in your locality and by the suggestions of the nearest Experiment Station. Plant young trees of staple, well tried kinds, that succeed in your vicinity and you will be safe. Plant sparingly of new and untried varieties until they have stood the test of time. There is not much choice between late fall and early spring planting. Either will succeed if the earth is thoroughly firmed about the roots.

Dwarf Apples We have a moderate supply of one and two year Dwarf Apple trees grown on imported French Doucin stocks. We recommend them for trial, believing them to be valuable on account of their low heads and coming so early into bearing.

We have some on our own grounds that have been fruiting more than twenty years, and have given good crops annually.

Commercial Orchards Very frequently we are visited by men who contemplate planting orchards, and our advice asked in reference thereto. This leads us to say something concerning the advisability of young men taking up commercial orchard work as a permanent occupation and investment. To men of the right stamp, who have a natural love for horticulture, who are careful and observant about details, and who are not afraid of hard work, we would say *go ahead.*

We believe the results will be satisfactory, that the returns will be lucrative, that better health will be enjoyed, and that more happiness will be the result than comes to the average of humanity. We do not fear any over production of good fruit. Undoubtedly there will always be a surplus of indifferent grades that nobody wants, but it does not seem probable that there will often be an excess of fruit that is well grown, carefully selected and honestly packed. Such fruit is being demanded by a constantly increasing market and brings top prices.

As we look over our forty years of Nursery life, we are surprised at the contrast between present conditions in the fruit world and those that existed in 1869 when we made our first planting. At that time there were few commercial orchards that were of much value. In our own immediate locality most of the apple orchards bore seedling fruit, with here and there trees top grafted to Baldwin, Greening, Spy, Spitzenburg and Russet. Little or no attention was paid to the orchard, and no reliance was placed upon the fruit product in estimating the value of the farm. We have lived to see all these conditions changed, and to note an immense increase in orchard interests. This has come about largely through the efforts of Nurserymen in propagating more valuable varieties than were previously grown, and in educating the public taste up to the point of understanding and demanding higher quality in fruit. At the present time many counties in New York State along the lake-shore belt are largely given over to the fruit grower. These fruit farms have become very valuable, and when sold at all, bring high prices. Along with this increased fruit production there have come other associated industries that were little known forty years ago. Cold storage plants, canning factories, fruit drying establishments, fruit preserving kitchens, ventilated fruit cars, fruit express trains, cold storage fruit rooms on shipboard, and an immense exportation of fruit to foreign lands.

For the past two years there have been national apple shows at Spokane, Washington that were of international importance. Exhibits were made from nearly every state in the union, and from many foreign countries.

It is evident that the apple industry is taking on a permanency and importance in our national industries not even dreamed of forty years ago.

It is now a common thing to have not only apples, but more delicate fruits from the Pacific coast sent to the London market in prime condition, and the distribution is becoming so perfected as to make fruit growing and selling a much safer proposition from a business standpoint than was formerly deemed possible.

Very frequently the growers to whom we have supplied trees furnish us reports as to the profits of their orchards. As the result of these communications we can conscientiously advise any young man who has a natural bent for out-door occupation, to go ahead and make a start on orchard planting. Don't plant so much that you can't give it proper attention, but what you do plant give thorough and intelligent care, and after a little it will take care of *you.*

REMEMBER: No San Jose Scale Has Ever Been Found in Our Nurseries

STANDARD APPLES

Complete List of all the Apples we Grow Arrangd by Seasons.

SUMMER

Early Harvest
Early Strawberry
Golden Sweet
Primate
Red Astrachan
Red June
Sweet Bough
Tetofsky
Williams Favorite
Yellow Transparent

AUTUMN

Alexander
Autumn Stawberry
Chenango
Fall Pippin
Gravenstein
Haas
Jersey Sweet
Jacobs Sweet
Longfield
Maiden Blush
Oldenburg (Duchess)
Porter
Pumpkin Sweet
Rambo
Red Bietigheimer
Walter Pease
Wealthy
Wolf River

WINTER

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig)
Arkansas Black
Arkansas Beauty
Bailey Sweet
Baxter
Baldwin
Ben Davis
Bismark
Bottle Greening
Fallawater
Fameuse
Gano
Gilliflower
Grimes Golden
Golden Russet
Gideon
Hubbardston
Hurlbut
Jonathan
King (Tompkins Co.)
Mann
McIntosh
Northern Spy
Newtown
North Star
N. W. Greening
Ontario
Pound Sweet
Peck Pleasant
Pewaukee
R. I. Greening
Roxbury Russet
Rome Beauty
Rolfe
Red Canada
Smith (Cider)
Smokehouse
Salome
Seeknofurther (Westfield)
Spitzenburg (Esopus)
Stark
Stayman's Winesap
Sutton Beauty
Tolman
Twenty Ounce
Walbridge
Wagener
Winter Banana
Winesap
Walkers
Yellow Belleflower
York Imperial

CRABS

Gen. Grant
Hyslop
Excelsior
Martha
Transcendent
Whitney
Van Wyck

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES

SUMMER

Early Harvest—Medium to large. Rich. Yellow; fine flavor. Old and dependable. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; striped with red; excellent and productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Large; yellow; fine. Tree vigorous and productive. Aug. and Sept.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, deep crimson, good quality, excellent for cooking. Hardy tree and dependable bearer. August.

Red June (Caroline)—Small to medium; deep red, good. Bears young. August.

Sweet Bough—The best second early sweet apple. Very large, very sweet, pale yellow.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, slightly conical; color pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. A very early Russian apple. Tree vigorous and a young and prolific bearer. We have frequently picked beautiful specimens from four-year old trees standing in the Nursery row. Good for commercial orchards. August.

AUTUMN

Alexander—Very large; deep red or crimson. Medium quality. Very hardy. October.

Chenango (Sherwood's Favorite)—Large, oblong; red and yellow. Handsome, fair quality. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Excellent. Oct. to Dec.

Gravenstein—Large, striped red and yellow; tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best fall Apples. Tree vigorous and very productive. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Jacob's Sweet—Large, yellow with red cheek. Excellent quality and good keeper. December to January.

Maiden Blush—Large, pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. Good bearer and valuable commercial sort. One of the best early fall cooking apples known. Sept. and Oct.

Oldenburg—(Duchess of) Large roundish; streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and excellent. Esteemed for cooking. Very hardy Russian sort. Good for commercial orchards. Aug. and Sept.

Pumpkin Sweet—Very large; yellowish russett, sweet and rich. Valuable. Oct. and Nov.

Rambo—Medium, red and yellow. Mild flavored. Excellent old variety. October to December.

Walter Pease—Large size; deep red, with some yellow stripes, rich, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Its large size and high color give it a ready market. Recommended for commercial orchard planting. It is doing remarkably well in some parts of New Jersey, as it just suits the fruit stand demand in New York and Philadelphia. Ripens about Sept. 1st, and may be kept until early winter.

Wealthy—Medium size, round, smooth and deep red. Juicy, sub-acid and good quality. Very hardy, good grower and productive. Excellent commercial sort, and in growing demand as a filler because of its hardiness, and comes into bearing so young. Oct. to Jan.

Wolf River—Very large, greenish yellow. Covered with crimson; half-tender, spicy, sub-acid. An iron-clad variety and very showy. Good for commercial planting. Jan. and Feb.

A Wolf River Apple Tree, six years from planting. The tree was bought of us in 1899 by S. E. Landon of Pleasant Plains, N. Y. Its crop sold in 1903 for ten dollars.

WINTER

Arkansas—(Mammoth Black Twig)—Large size; deep red. One of the handsomest fruits on exhibition at the Pan-American. Superior to Winesap. Profitable and valuable for market. Dec. to Apr.

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender, rich and sweet. Good bearer. Nov. to April.

Baldwin—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich. One of the best and most profitable sorts for table or market. While not of the highest quality, yet it is a good, all around, dependable sort, and has probably been the most profitable sort ever grown in the east. Dec. to April.

Ben Davis—Large, striped red, fair quality. Late keeper, much esteemed in west and southwest. Tree hardy and productive. The great business apple of the far west, as it is such a reliable bearer and a tree of so much vigor. Of late years there is an increased planting of this sort throughout the east. Dec. to Apr.

Bismarck—Large; red; bears young. Fruited for us on three-year-old nursery trees. A novelty worthy of trial. Oct. to Jan.

Bottle Greening—Medium size, a golden green with crimson blush; pleasantly acid, melting. Jan. and Feb.

Fallawater—(Tulpehocken) Large; yellow with red cheek; popular Pennsylvania sort. Nov. to March.

Fameuse (Snow)—Medium size; roundish; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best dessert fruits. Good commercial sort. Nov. to Jan.

Gano—Much like Ben Davis, except that it is redder. Recommended for commercial orchard planting. Dec. to April.

Grimes Golden—Medium to large. Rich golden yellow, of the very highest quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. One of the best commercial sorts. Jan. to April.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

Hubbardston— (Nonesuch)— Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. One of the best. Excellent for commercial orchard planting. Nov. to Jan.

Jonathan—Medium size, deep red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the best for home or commercial purposes. Nov. to March.

King (Tompkins Co.)—A handsome striped red apple of the largest size. Good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Nov. to March.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow. Good quality. Jan. to April.

McIntosh Red—Large; flesh white, tender and juicy. A good commercial sort. It is being largely planted as a filler, because of its early bearing. Nov. to Feb.

Northern Spy—Large roundish, striped red. Flesh tender and juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. Long keeper and one of the best for commercial orchard planting and also one of the best for top grafting to other varieties. One of the best known and most highly esteemed apples ever grown. Jan. to June.

Northwestern Greening—Greenish yellow, good size, fine quality. Hardy. December to April.

Newtown Pippin—Medium to large; yellow; delicious flavor and long keeper. This is known throughout Virginia as the Albemarle Pippin. Nov. to May.

North Star—Medium to large; red and yellow; rich flavor and keeps until spring.

Ontario—Large, yellow; nearly covered with bright red. Flesh tender with delicious flavor. Good for commercial orchard planting. Jan. to April.

Pound Sweet—Large; greenish yellow, shaded with red. Juicy and sweet. Sept. and Oct.

Pewaukee—Medium size; yellow, splashed with red Tree vigorous and hardy. Jan. to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, light greenish yellow; rich, tender and juicy. Excellent for cooking. One of the most profitable commercial sorts. Nov. to March.

Roxbury Russett—Medium to large; greenish covered with russett. Good commercial sort. Jan. to June.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow and bright red. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy. Bears heavy annual crops and is an excellent commercial sort. Dec. to Mar.

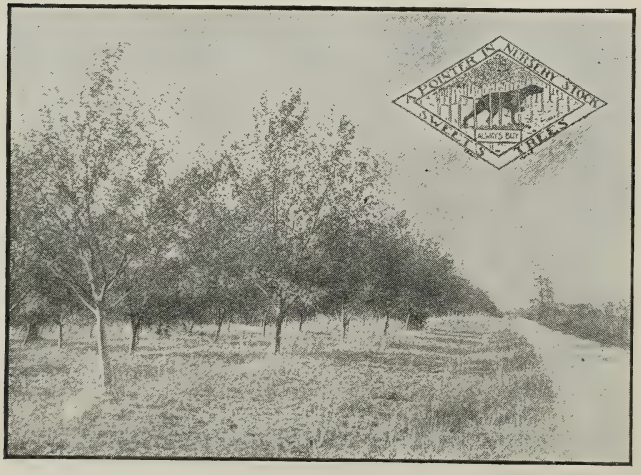


Photo of a fifty-five acre Ben Davis Apple orchard, eleven years from planting. Owned by Nate Iddings, Bradford, Ohio, who has been planting our trees by the thousands for many years.

Red Canada—Medium size, red; flesh rich and delicious. Nov. to May.

Smokehouse--Large, yellow, splashed with red and sprinkled with gray dots. Crisp, firm and juicy. Oct. to Feb.

Salome—Medium size; pale yellow, shaded with red. Tree hardy and an early and annual bearer. Jan. to May.

Seek-no-Further—(Westfield) — Medium size, dull red; tender, rich and fine. Good bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Spitzenburg — (Esopus)--Medium to large, deep red, high flavored. Valuable for commercial purposes. Nov. to Apr.

Stark—Large, roundish, golden green, shaded with dark and light red; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. Early and annual bearer and a valuable commercial sort. Jan. to May.

Stayman's Wine Sap—A seedling of Wine Sap but larger, better and more productive than that variety, and a strong grower. Dec. to April.

Sutton Beauty—Large, handsome; yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, quality very good. Keeps remarkably well and is a most valuable market variety. Nov. to Mar.

Tolman's Sweet—Medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red. Flesh firm, rich and sweet. Most valuable cooking apple. Good commercial sort. Nov. to April.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, yellow striped with red. Good quality and sure cropper. Oct. to Jan.

Wagner—Medium to large; deep red in sun. Flesh firm, well flavored sub-acid. Bears young and yields a good crop annually. An excellent commercial variety, and makes a good filler to plant with sorts that are slower to come into bearing. Dec. to May.

Winter Banana—Large and showy with red blush on deep yellow ground with delightful banana perfume. A valuable commercial variety. Fruit keeps well until spring.

Wine Sap—Medium size, deep red, good quality. Abundant bearer and valuable commercial sort. Dec. to March.

Yellow Bellefleur—Large, yellow with red tinge on sunny side. Excellent flavor. Nov. to April.

York Imperial—Medium size; whitish shaded with crimson. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. One of the most valuable for commercial orchards. Nov. to Feb.

CRABS

Gen. Grant—Large, yellow striped with dark red; mild sub-acid. Oct.

Excelsior—Valuable early Crab, large, red, handsomely colored.

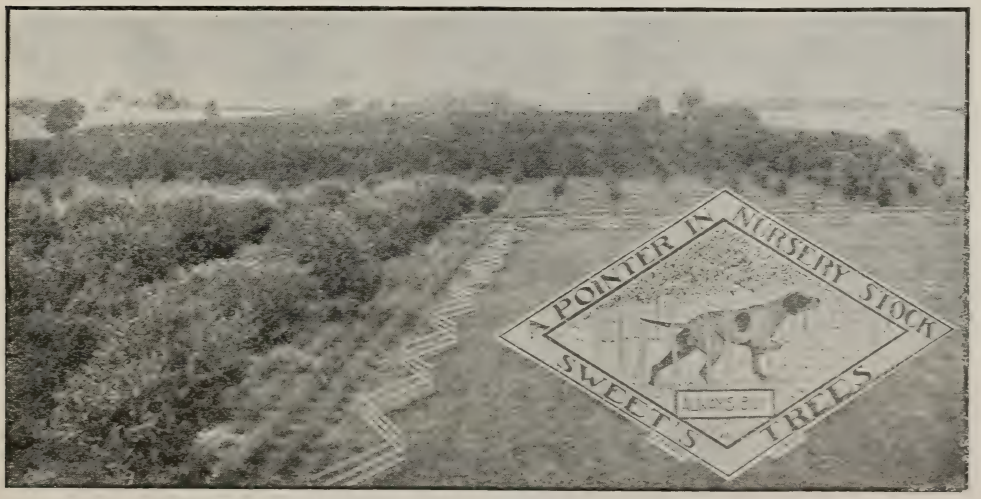
Hyslop—Large; very dark brilliant red; vigorous and hardy. Oct.

Martha—Larger than Transcendent, bright yellow and crimson. Mildly tart and excellent for cooking. Sept. and Oct.

Transcendent—Fruit from one and one-half to two inches in diameter. Yellow, striped with red. Juicy, crisp, and the best of its class for cider and all other purposes, and a valuable commercial sort. Bears young and produces immense crops annually. Sept. and Oct.

Whitney—Large, splashed with carmine; juicy and rich. Tree hardy and vigorous. August.

Van Wyck—Large, handsome; yellowish white, mottled with red. Flesh white, firm and sweet. October.



Photograph of G. W. Leeds' Orchards at Rancocas, New Jersey. Trees were all of our growing and planted in 1886 and subsequently. The cut shows how quickly fine bearing orchards can be produced. The fruit from the Montmorency Cherries in this block sold in the Philadelphia market one season at an average of over $24.00 per tree.

PEARS

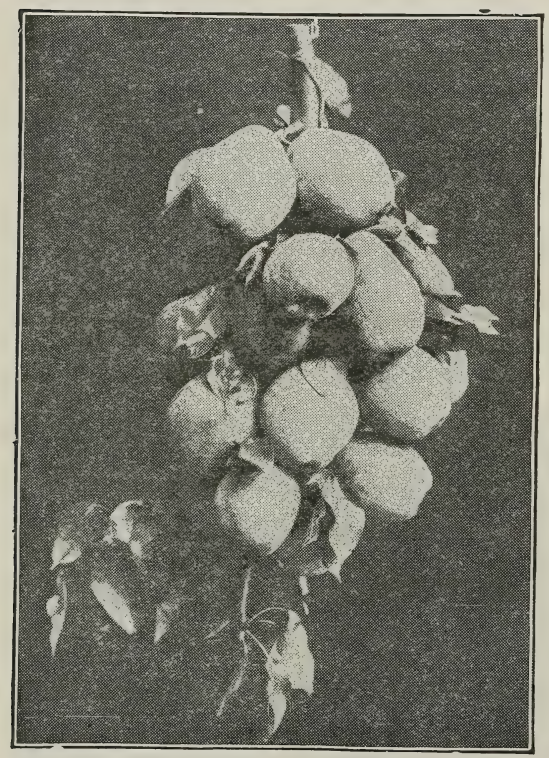
The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly spreading as its value becomes better known. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds we would advise planting Dwarf trees.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruits, except the grape. The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable cannot be had without attention and labor.

Good pears bring such high prices that planters can well afford to give the trees the thorough cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

As to varieties of Pear we have lived to see some remarkable and unexpected changes. In 1869 when we started in the Nursery business the leading variety grown was the White Doyenne. In a few years that was replaced as a leader by the Bartlett. This esteemed variety is still prominent but latterly has found the Kieffer to be a sharp competitor. Contrary to all our expectations and predictions the Kieffer has proven to be the great money-making pear.

Home Pears With care in the selection of varieties, it is possible to have pears in good eating condition from August until early spring. For garden culture there are many excellent sorts that can be highly recommended. We name some in the order of ripening: Tyson, Wilder, Clapps, Bartlett, Seckel, Clairgeau, Sheldon, Bosc, Anjou, Lawrence, Josephine. These all have great beauty and merit, and cover all seasons.



A cluster of 25 Kieffer pears, weighing 17 pounds, grown by W. L. Brock, of Burlington, N. J. We have sold large numbers of Kieffer and other trees to Mr. Brock, and are privileged to refer all inquiries to him as to the quality of the trees we grow.

Business Pears For business pears, with which to pay debts and show profits, we would recommend Bartlett, Bosc, Duchess d' Angouleme and Kieffer. The Duchess is the great Dwarf winner, and Kieffer has proven to be the best money maker among Standards.

Pears for Profit We have never liked the quality of the Kieffer and except for canning would not recommend it to a friend to plant. Notwithstanding this prejudice we are compelled to admit that it is the most vigorous tree we grow, that it bears young, that it always gives fruit of high color and great beauty and that it sells more readily than fruits of much better quality. The tree is so hardy and free from insect pests as to give it greater value than most other varieties.

During the Centennial Exposition, William Parry of New Jersey was one of the judges on fruit exhibits. He there first saw the Kieffer, and being an enterprising nurseryman he at once recognized its merit. He arranged with us to grow some trees, and one year we budded 50,000 of this variety for him. We thought then that he was wild in his estimate as to its value, but ex-

perience has proven that he was right and we were wrong. We make this frank acknowledgment and now recommend Kieffer as a money making Pear. Had we appreciated the wisdom of Mr. Parry's advice and planted a large orchard of Kieffer when it was first introduced, it would have by this time made us millionaires. For commercial purposes it can be highly recommended.

This season we have magnificent blocks of pear and feel sure that either for garden or commercial purposes we can satisfy the most fastidious.

STANDARD PEARS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Pear Seedlings

We bud all our pears instead of grafting. We believe we get thereby a better root system. Grown in this manner they transplant easily and give good results. They need careful pruning and spraying, but amply repay for this labor in fairer and more salable fruit. They like clay land and thrive best there, but will succeed in any garden soil.

We are strong advocates of planting young trees, as we believe there will be a smaller percentage of loss in transplanting than when older and larger trees are used. Still, for those who are willing to take extra pains for the sake of obtaining quick results, we deem it practicable to use successfully our XX or Bearing Age grade. For more than twenty years we have been growing extra sized Standard Pears to meet the demands of our city and suburban trade. This year our supply is limited, but we can furnish a few each of many kinds running from one inch and up in diameter, and from seven to nine feet in height. They are magnificent specimens and would give eminent satisfaction when successfully transplanted.

SHELDON PEAR. One of the best.

Complete List of all the Standard Pears we Grow—Arranged by Seasons.

SUMMER

Brandywine	Early Harvest	Manning Elizabeth	Tyson
Bloodgood	Giffard	Osband	Wilder Early
Clapp's Fav.	Koonce	Petite Marguerite	
Ete (Doyenne d')	Lawson		

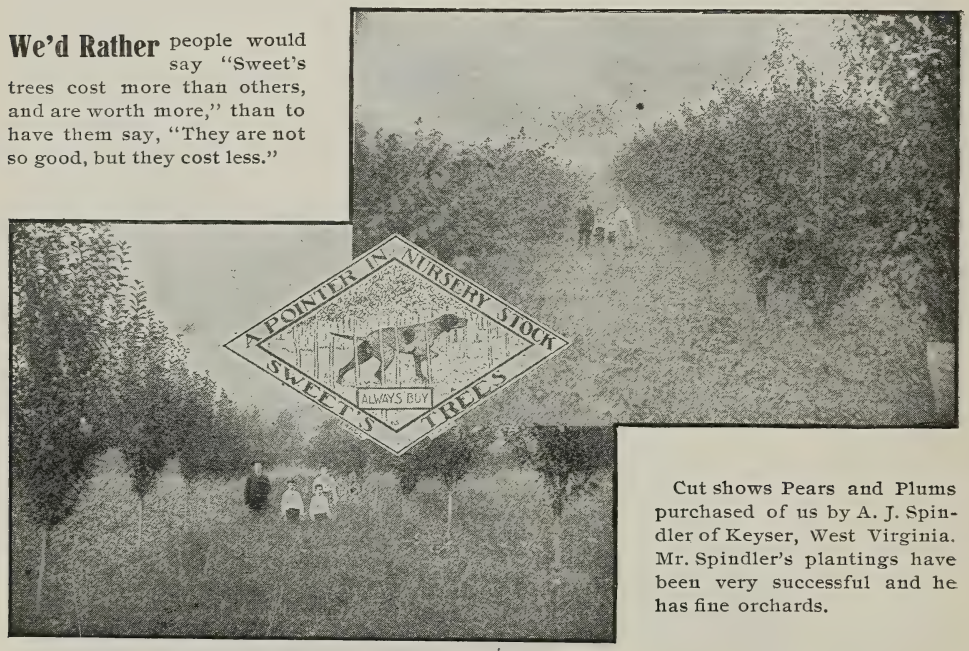
AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess)	Buffum	Howell	Rossney
Bartlett	Clairgeau	Idaho	Rutter
Belle Lucrative	Diel	Japan Golden Russet	Seckel
Bessiemanka	Flemish Beauty	LeConte	Sheldon
Bosc	Frederick Clapp	Louise Bonne	Superfin
Boussock	Garber's	Lincoln Coreless	Vermont Beauty
Bar-Seckel	Hardy	Onondaga	Worden Seckel

WINTER

Anjou	Josephine d' Malines	Lawrence	Pres. Drouard
Dorset	Jones	Mt. Vernon	Winter Nelis
Duchess d' Bordeaux	Kieffer		
Easter (Beurre)			

We'd Rather people would say "Sweet's trees cost more than others, and are worth more," than to have them say, "They are not so good, but they cost less."



Cut shows Pears and Plums purchased of us by A. J. Spindler of Keyser, West Virginia. Mr. Spindler's plantings have been very successful and he has fine orchards.

Pear Descriptions

SUMMER

Bloodgood—Medium; yellow, touched with russet; first quality. August.

Clapp's Favorite—Large; yellow, with red cheek. A splended pear. Should be picked ten days before it would ripen on the tree. Excellent commercial sort. Aug. and Sept.

Koonce—Medium size; yellow with red cheek. Profitable for market. Aug.

Ete (Doyenne d')—Small, sweet and melting. Good commercial sort. Early Aug.

Lawson—Large; brilliant yellow and red, flesh crisp and juicy. Good shipper. Aug.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small; bright yellow, with red cheek, juicy and melting. Last of Aug.

SUMMER (*Cont.*)

Petite Marguerite— Medium size; greenish yellow,first quality. Best. Last of August.

Tyson—Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy and fine flavored. One of the best summer sorts. A very dependable bearer. We have trees on our home place that have not failed in twenty-five years to produce good crops annually Splendid commercial sort where the market demands an early variety. August.

Wilder Early—Medium size; greenish yellow; good commercial sort. Early August.

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess d' Angouleme)—Among the largest of our really good pears. Succeeds well both as Standard and Dwarf. When dwarfed it is one of the most profitable market pears grown. Should be in every collection and will give good returns and satisfaction. Best commercial orchard variety grown. Oct. and Nov.

Bartlett—Large; yellow, tinged with red; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Tree vigorous and erect grower; excellent for garden or commercial orchard planting. Is the leader among canning pears, and when well growu is a universal favorite and commands top prices. Last of Sept.

Bessiemanka—A Russian pear, not of high quality but hardy. Will grow and ripen farther north than any other known sort.

Bosc (Beurre)—Large and handsome russety pear. High flavored and delicious. Bears well. Good market sort. Sept. and Oct.

Boussock (Doyenne)—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting and juicy. Oct.

Bartlett-Seckel—Cross between Bartlett and Seckel and partaking of the good qualities of both parents. Not very widely tested as yet, but gives promise of being valuable. Sept. and Oct.

Buffum—Medium; deep yellow, shaded red; sweet, buttery. Mid-Autumn.

Clairgeau (Beurre)—Very large; light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet. Flesh yellow, juicy. Its handsome appearance and productiveness render it one of the most profitable market sorts. Oct. and Nov.

Diel (Beurre)—Large; yellow, marked with brown dots; flesh yellowish white. Sept. to Dec.

Flemish—Large; yellow and brown with large spots of russet; rich, juicy, melting. Great bearer and highly esteemed. Sept. and Oct.

Garbers—Large; bright yellow and red; juicy and good. Excellent to plant with Kieffer as a fertilizer. Sept. and Oct.

Hardy (Beurre)—Large; cinnamon russet, melting and fine. Good; Oct.

Howell—Large; rich yellow, tender, delicious flavor. One of the finest. Sept. and Oct.

Idaho—Large; yellow with red cheek; good flavor. Sept.

Japan Golden Russet—Mediumsize; russet poor quality; good as a fertilizer for Kieffer. It has the handsomest glossy dark green foliage of any pear grown. Can be used as an ornamental for lawn planting.

Le Conte—Medium size; pale yellow; poor quality. Only good in the South. Sept.

Louise Bonne (de Jersey)—Large; yellow with dark red cheek; good quality. Very successful as a dwarf. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Onondaga—Large; melting, vinous. Tree hardy and productive. Oct. and Nov.

Rossney—Large; yellow with crimson blush; superior flavor. Tree vigorous and hardy. About two weeks later than Bartlett.

Rutter—Large; greenish yellow; sugary, juicy, vinous, high flavor. Oct. and Nov.

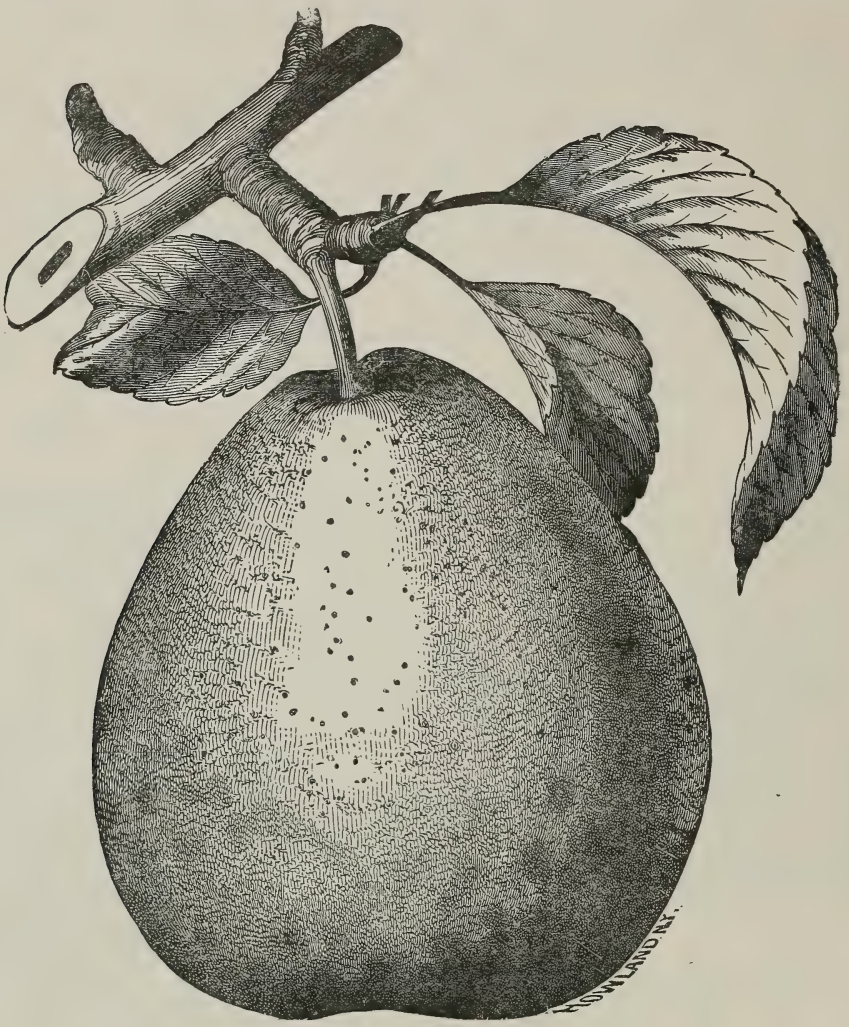
Seckel—Small; yellowish russet, with red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. Richest and highest flavored pear known. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Sheldon—Large; round; russet and red, flesh melting and juicy. Hardy. Valuable for market. October.

Superfin (Beurre)—Large; juicy, melting, rich and pleasant sub-acid flavor. Oct.

Vermont Beauty—Medium size; yellow, shaded with carmine; sweet and juicy. Oct.

Worden Seckel—Medium size; golden yellow with russet red cheek: juicy, buttery, fine grained. Oct. to Dec.



VERMONT BEAUTY

WINTER

Anjou (Beurre de)—Large, greenish, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Keeps into mid-winter. One of the most valuable pears, either as standard or dwarf. We recommend it for commercial orchards.

Dorset—A very handsome late keeping pear; large, with bright red cheek. Sweet and of good quality. A good keeper and ships well. Feb. to May.

Easter (Beurre)—Large; yellow with red cheek. Good. Keeps all winter.

Josephine d'Malines—Medium to large, pale straw color; buttery, juicy, sweet. One of the most delicious winter pears. Good for commercial planting.

Kieffer—Large; yellow and brilliant red; the most beautiful pear grown. Tree as hardy as an oak; not much subject to blight; and resists San Jose scale better than any pear we know of. Gives fruit and plenty of it, when all other varieties fail. Oct. to Dec.

Lawrence—Large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, buttery rich. Hardy and productive. An unsurpassed early winter pear. Nov. to Jan.

President Drouard—Handsome, large, pear; melting, juicy, rich flavor. Great keeping qualities; a valuable market sort.

Winter Nelis—Medium; yellowish green and russet; melting, rich, delicious.

DWARF PEARS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Angers Quince.

Photo showing two of our XX or Bearing Age Dwarf Duchess Pear trees. These trees stood in a five year old block, every tree of which was loaded with fine fruit.

Planting and Fruiting Pears are dwarfed by budding on quince stocks, and in planting should be set deep enough to cover the junction of the pear and quince. Dwarfs come into bearing sooner than Standards, and hence are valuable both for garden and orchard. They are supposed to be shorter lived than Standards, but there are plenty of commercial orchards in healthy condition and full bearing, that we sold prior to 1875. The Duchess is the most successful dwarf grown and we recommend it highly for either pleasure or profit.

Testing Varieties In order to test our varieties, we have occasionally carried over blocks to be four and five years old. They have fruited in the nursery row and given us a large quantity of fine, high-colored fruit When properly pruned, even at three years old we have sometimes had them well laden with fruit

Pruning Each spring there should be about one half the previous summer's growth cut back. We consider this very important in the management of Dwarfs, and many orchards succeed or fail because of proper or improper pruning.

Complete List of all the Dwarf Pears we Grow

Angouleme (Duchess)	Clapp	Koonce	Seckel
Anjou	Flemish Beauty	Lincoln Coreless	Tyson
Bartlett	Howell	Louise Bonne	Vermont Beauty
Beurre Clairgeau	Kieffer	Pres. Drouard	Wilder Early

For descriptions of varieties and season of ripening see Standard Pears.

Wayne Co., Penn., April 26, 1911.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,
Dansville, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :— The stock you shipped me on the 24th reached me on the 25th in good condition. The trees are fine, bark so smooth and clean. If I had room would like 100 more, it is such well grown stock. I thank you very much for sending me such fine trees, and nice, well grown rose bushes.

MRS. M. H. CONNOR.

PLUMS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Myrobolan Plum Seedlings

The Plum likes strong land, but succeeds on dark soils and almost any soil that is made rich. For the best results it requires thorough and high cultivation. It needs spraying to insure against leaf diseases and the trees need to be jarred to protect them from the curculio. So many careless and indifferent growers will always neglect these precautions that the thorough culturist will practically have a monopoly of the market.

Garden Plums There are a large number of most excellent plums for garden culture, but which are not adapted to commercial orchards The market seems to require early and late ripening kinds to command the highest prices. For home use an excellent selection would be: Red June, Abundance, Bradshaw, York State Prune, Lombard, Reine Claude, Shiro, Washington and Wickson.

Orchard Plums For market purposes varieties ripening very early or very late, when there is not a glut of other fruit, are likely to be most profitable. A good list for commercial orchard planting would be: Red June, Abundance, Burbank, Empire, Wickson, Bradshaw, York State Prune, Monarch, October Purple and Shropshire Damson.

Partial view of Plum section (1,000 trees) of the C. E. Wharton Orchards near Marysville, Ohio. Total trees in orchards 6,000, of which more than one-half were bought of us. Photo shows Wickson Plum trees, five years old, many of which produced two bushels each when three years old.

York State Prunes A strain of the German Prune, which we introduced several years ago and which has been disseminated under the name of York State Prune, has proven to be of great commercial value.

This was a seedling grown here by an old German, from Prune trees which he brought from Germany and planted in his garden. The trees are much more vigorous than the parent. It comes into bearing earlier, and is altogether the best strain of Prune with which we are acquainted.

Many years ago we sold an orchard of this variety to Mr. M. N. Cook of South Byron, N. Y. He was a thorough culturist, sprayed his trees, took care of all stung fruit, and had altogether one of the best kept and finest orchards in the state. It took one of the Ellwanger prizes in the Western New York Horticultural Society competition.

In 1897 the orchard having come under the observation of Mr. John Higgins of North East, Pa., he was so impressed with the superiority of this variety that he purchased of us trees for a small orchard. His success was so unusual that it occasioned much comment among fruit growers, and led to immense plantings of this Prune throughout his section.

After watching this strain of Prune through a period of thirty-five years we believe that it is easily superior to all other varieties yet introduced.

XX or Bearing Age Plums We offer a grade of **XX or Bearing Age** plum trees. These are especially adapted for planting in poultry yards or garden plots where a few trees are needed for immediate fruiting. With care in transplanting they should give quick returns.

Complete List of All the Plums We Grow

JAPAN PLUMS

America
Abundance
Burbank
Climax
Hale
October Purple
Red June
Satsuma
Shiro
Sultan
Willard
Wickson

European and Domestic Plums

Arch Duke
Bradshaw
Beauty of Naples
Coe's Golden Drop
Diamond
Empire
French Damson
Fellemburg
Farleigh Damson
Field
General Hand
Geuii
German Prune
Giant Prune
Grand Duke
Imperial Gage
Jefferson
King of Damsons
Lombard
Monarch
McLaughlin
Moore's Arctie
Niagara
Prince's Yellow Gage
Purple Egg
Pond's Seedling
Quackenboss
Red Egg
Reine Claude
Shippers Pride
Shrop. Damson
Spaulding
Tatge
Washington
Weaver
Wild Goose
Yellow Egg
York State Prune

Descriptions of Varieties

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance—Fruit large and beautiful; amber turning to bright cherry red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich. Vigorous and productive. Valuable for market. Aug.

Burbank---Very large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, with a very agreeable flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Good keeping and shipping qualities. Excellent commercial sort. August, later than Abundance

Climax—Very large; deep rich red; fine flavor. One of the earliest to ripen.

Hale—Large; bright orange, mottled with cherry red; suberb quality. Sept.

October Purple—Large, round; reddish purple; good quality. A strong growing tree, bearing immense crops. Very valuable market sort. First of Oct.

Red June—Medium to large; deep vermilion red, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, delightful. The best early market sort. We recommend it for commercial orchard planting. Last of July.

Satsuma—Large; reddish purple; quality fine, delicious for canning. Sept.

Sultan—Large; deep wine red. Its size and handsome appearance render it a valuable market sort. Early Aug.

Shiro—Medium size, yellow, and very sweet. The best quality of any of the Japan Plums. We have fruited it in Nursery row and can recommend it highly for garden planting. Sept.

Wickson—Very large; deep red with white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious. Remarkably long keeping qualities and an excellent commercial sort. We have had plums of this variety sent to us from Australia, and reached us in prime eating condition. Sept.

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC PLUMS

Arch Duke—Large; dark purplish; flesh firm. Good late market variety. Early Oct.

Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Valuable market sort. Aug.

Beauty of Naples—Large; greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy, high flavored. Sept.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large; light yellow; flesh firm, rich ahd sweet. Last of Sept.

Diamond—Very large; dark purple. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Valuable for shipping. Sept.

Empire—Large, dark purple; fine quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit keeps well and is good for shipping. Early Sept.

French Damson—Medium size; dark copper color. Very hardy and an annual bearer. Oct.

Farleigh Damson—Small, blue, juicy, and sprightly. A very promising sort and likely to be much grown in territory where Damsons are in demand. We believe it well worthy of trial.

Fellemburg—Medium size; purple; flesh juicy, and delicious. Very fine and an excellent commercial sort. Sept.

General Hand—Very large; yellow; juicy and sweet; vigorous and productive. Early Sept.

Geuii—Very large; deep bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, sweet and pleasant. Sept.

German Prune—See York State Prune.

Giant Prune—Large; dark purple; flesh yellow and sweet. Sept.

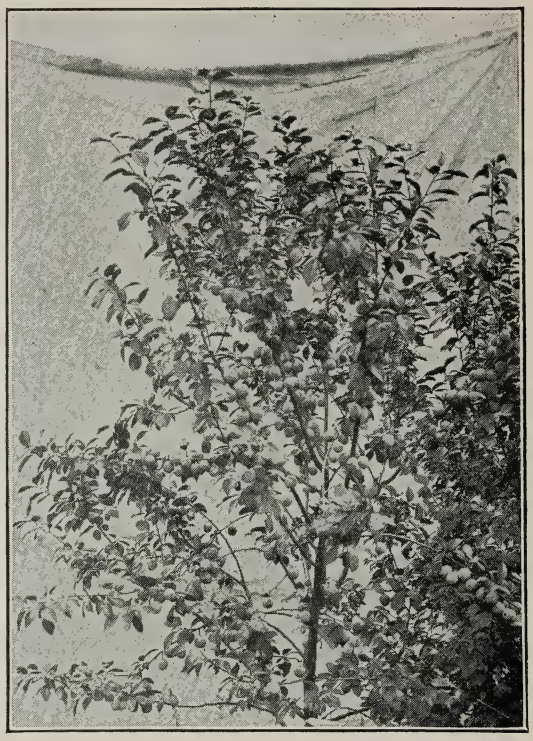
Grand Duke—Large; violet red; fine quality. Entirely free from rot. A valuable commercial sort. Late Sept.

Imperial Gage—Medium to large; golden green; flesh juicy, rich, delicious. Middle of Aug

Jefferson—Large, yellow with crimson cheek. Unusually sweet and delicious. Quality of the best and deserves a place in every garden. Sept.

Lombard—Medium to large, roundish, oval; dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant flavor. Hardy, popular, nearly always producing a crop. A valuable commercial sort. Late Aug.

Monarch—Very large; brilliant bluish purple; flesh pale golden green, juicy, pleasant. Abundant bearer and begins fruiting very young. Free from rot. Excellent for market. Last of Sept.



Empire Plum
Photo taken in our Nursery showing one of our XX Plum trees in full bearing at five years old.

Moore's Arctic—Medium size; purplish black; good quality; heavy and annual bearer. Sept.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; yellow; juicy and rich. Vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.

Pond's Seedling—Very large and showy, light red; flesh rather coarse. Sept.

Quackenboss—Large blue; good quality and a regular bearer. Good for commercial planting. Sept.

Red Egg—Large; red; flesh greenish, firm and sub-acid. Early Sept.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, excellent and of fine quality. Not liable to rot. Good bearer and valuable for commercial purposes. Middle of Sept.

Shippers' Pride—Large and handsome; dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and a splendid market sort. Middle of Sept.

Shropshire Damson—Large; amber color; juicy and sprightly. Most desirable of the Damson class. Productive aud not liable to rot. Valuable commercial sort. Sept

Tatge—An Iowa plum, much like Lombard in color, quality and season, and will succeed in the far North where other varieties fail.

Washington—Large; yellow with crimson blush; flesh sweet and luscious. Last of Aug.

Weaver—Large; purple with blue bloom; good quality; constant and regular bearer. Sept.

Wild Goose—Medium; reddish yellow, flesh yellow, juicy; flavor rich and good. Middle of Aug.

Yellow Egg—Large and beautiful egg-shaped; yellow. Flesh a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Late Aug.

York State Prune—Large; blue; rich, juicy, fine. Best prune for market or garden. This strain of German Prune originated here in Dansville, as a seedling from imported trees. We can recommend it as having stood the test of time and is of proven value. For more extended description see preceding remarks, under heading of Plums.

CHERRIES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry Seedlings

The Cherry and Peach are the two fruits that do best on light soil, but will not succeed in wet situations. The Cherry is so ornamental, both in fruit and foliage, that it is well adapted for planting about the home and road side. There are many varieties to be recommended for garden planting, and a few sorts that are showing big returns in the orchard. Of sweet varieties, the Napoleon and Windsor are among the best for market purposes, and of sour sorts the Montmorency leads the list, with English Morello a good second. In September, 1903, we visited an orchard of these two sorts where the crop had just been sold for $15,000.00, and another orchard near-by that netted 6,200.00. In 1908 the orchard first named above bore a $10,000.00 crop, and it had given fair crops every year between 1903 and 1908.

San Jose Scale From the Experiment Stations we learn that the San Jose scale rarely attacks the Cherry, but as we have never had any scale in our nurseries or within twenty-five miles of them, we have had no opportunity for personal observation.

Paying Orchards The profitable orchards described above were largely planted with trees of our growing, and demonstrate the superiority of the strains of cherries we are propagating

There seems to be an increasing demand for the old reliable sweet cherry known as the Napoleon Bigarreau. This sort was sent to the Pacific coast where it at once became popular under the name of Royal Ann. The fruit of this variety has been shipped back to eastern markets, and it is so popular that eastern growers are now planting it.

It is in great demand in the fruit preserving kitchens, and the market is becoming so firmly established that we believe it would be safe to plant it in good sized orchards.

Complete List of All the Cherries we Grow

Sweet Sorts

Bing
Black Tartarian
Black Heart
Black Eagle
Centennial
Coe's Transparent
Downer's Late Red
Dikeman
Early Purple
Elton
Elkhorn
Gov. Wood
Ida
Knight's Early Black
Lambert
Mercer
Napoleon
Oxheart
Rockport Bigarreau
Schmidt's Big
Windsor
Yellow Spanish
Yau

Photograph of a branch of Napoleon Biggarreau Cherries which we had taken in July, 1908.

Sour Sorts

Bay State
Baldwin
Belle Magnifique
Brusseler Braun
Dyehouse
Empress Eugenie
English Morello
Early Richmond
Late Duke
Lieb
L. Montmorency
Louis Philippe
May Duke
Mont. Ordinaire
Olivet
Ostheime
Royal Duke
Suda Hardy
Wragg
Vladimir

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES

SWEET CHERRIES

Bing—The big new Oregon cherry, resembling Windsor but larger. Three and one half inches in circumference as fruited in Geneva, N. Y.

Black Eagle— Large, black, tender, juicy and high flavored. Tree moderate grower and productive. July.

Black Heart—Large, black, very firm and good. A vigorous grower and good bearer. July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish-black; mild and pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and an immense bearer. Good commercial sort. Late June and early July.

Centennial—Very large; amber, and shaded with red; sweet, rich and luscious. July.

Coe's Transparent— Medium; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun: tender, sweet. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Large; light red; tender and juicy. One of the best late cherries.

Dikeman—Large; black; fine quality. One of the largest sweet cherries and hence commands high prices. Recommended by S. D. Williard from whom we obtained buds.

Early Purple—Small; purple; tender, juicy, and sweet, June.

Elkhorn—Large, heart shaped; black, firm and good. July.

Governor Wood—Very large; clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree vigorous and great bearer. Valuable commercial sort. End of June.

Knights Early Black—Large, black, juicy and rich. Last of June.

Lambert—A cherry we obtained from the state of Washington on the recommendation of Prof. Van Deman, and said to be the largest cherry ever grown. We have not fruited it, but believe it well worthy of trial.

Mercer—Very large; dark red; fine flavor. Tree hardy and a profuse bearer. One of the best market varieties. End of June.

Napoleon—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet. Valuable commercial sort. Early July.

Rockport—Large; light red and amber; firm sweet and excellent. Late June and early July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau— Immensely large; deep black; tender, juicy, fine flavor. July.

Windsor—Large; liver colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Exceedingly valuable as a late commercial variety. Last of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large; yellow and bright red; juicy, rich and high flavored. June.

Yan—One of the big black cherries that comes to us from the state of Washington. We are propagating it on the recommendation of Prof. Van Deman, and would recommend it for trial.

SOUR CHERRIES

Baldwin—Large; almost round, dark transparent wine color. Slightly acid, but one of the sweetest and best of the Morello type. Early, vigorous and hardy, and rapidly coming into favor. June.

Brusseler Braun—Large; dark red; very late. Is highly recommended for lengthening out the season. Good for market purposes. It is about the color of the English Morello, but not quite so acid. We have fruited it several seasons and think well of it.

Bay State— Very large; deep red; rather late and of extra good quality. Resembles somewhat the Reine Hortense, and ripens about with that cherry.

Dyehouse—Medium size; red; acid; productive. Ripens just before Early Richmond. One of the best for early market. June.

English Morello—Large; reddish black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Very reliable bearer and good money maker. July.

Early Richmond—Medium size; red; acid. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. Most valuable and popular as a commercial sort. June.

Late Duke—Large; deep red; heart shaped; sub-acid, fine flavor. Last of July.

Large Montmorency—Large; bright red; the finest acid cherry. Tree strong, hardy, and bears enormous crops. The best for commercial purposes. One of the largest cherry growers in the state wrote us recently that the strain of Montmorencies we were growing was, "all right". We have reason to believe that it is sup-

SOUR CHERRIES (*Continued*)

erior to many other strains sent out under the name of Montmorency. Last of June.

Louis Philippe—Large, dark red; tender, sprightly, mild acid. Good to best. Middle of July.

May Duke—Large; dark red; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful large red, acid cherry of fine quality. Hardy and very prolific. Valuable market variety. Late June.

Olivet—Large; skin dark red; tender, rich, vinous, with mild sub-acid flavor. Productive. June.

Ostheime—Medium; dark red; sub-acid. Hardy and recommended for cold climates. July.

Wragg—Large; liver color; juicy and rich. Hardy and immense bearer. July.

PEACHES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Tennessee Natural Peach Seedlings

Peaches come into bearing so soon and there is such an unlimited demand for the fruit that the enormous plantings of commercial peach orchards still continue. Millions of trees have been planted in recent years, and the supply of nursery grown stock is not sufficient to keep up with the demand. Florida and Texas are rivaling Georgia and Michigan in the magnitude of their plantings. New York and Connecticut are also becoming large peach producers. With the hardier varieties now propagated it is possible to grow peaches successfully in almost any section. Clean culture, annual pruning, and frequent examination for borers are the requisites for success. By careful thinning to get large and perfect specimens, there seems to be a profitable place for all home grown fruit.

Photo from Alfred J. Krienitz, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, showing a Fitzgerald Peach tree bought of us and planted in 1899, and loaded with fruit, in 1903. Mr. Krienitz has been a regular customer for many years and has planted thousands of our trees.

We have demonstrated here on our own home farm some of the possibilities of successful Peach growing.

We had a young orchard that we supposed was ruined by the hard winter of 1903-04. In fact the spring of 1904, we commenced pulling out the trees, when by good luck the mail brought us a special bulletin from the Agricultural Department in Washington, advising us and all others to leave their injured orchards to stand without pruning—take good care of the trees and watch the results. We did this, the orchard recovered, gave us a big crop of fruit in 1905, another in 1907 and a third large crop in 1909, with a moderate crop in 1906. We mention our experience, hoping that it may be of help to some other Peach grower in time of apparent adversity.

We have the utmost confidence in the growing of good Peaches for home market, as there is rarely a year when the supply equals the demand. Grow good big fruit and grade it well, and you will be more than satisfied with the results.

Complete List of All the Peaches We Grow

Alexander	Crosby	Globe	Lord Palmerston	Salway
Barnards Early	Early Rivers	Golden Drop	Markham	Smock
Beers Smock	Early York	Hiley	Mountain Rose	Stump
Carman	Elberta	Hills Chili	Niagara	Stevens Rareripe
Chairs Choice	Fitzgerald	Hyne's Surprise	Oldmixon Free	Triumph
Crawford's Early	Foster	Kalamazoo	Reeves Favorite	Wager
Crawford's Late	Greensboro	Lemon Cling	Sneed	Willard
Champion		Lewis Seedling		Wonderful

DESCRIPTIONS—Arranged in Order of Ripening

Triumph—Medium size; yellow; good quality, and when properly thinned makes a splendid early sort. Last of July.

Alexander—Medium size; red and white, only fair quality; semi-cling.

Greensboro—Large; beautifully colored, brght red over yellow. Flesh white of good quality. July. Good commercial sort.

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape. Color creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush. Skin tough, flesh tender, fine flavor. Hardy, good shipper and good bearer.

Hiley—Large, white with high color on sunny side; long keeper and good shipper. Free stone. Hardy in fruit bud.

Early Rivers—Large; pale red over white ground. Good flavor. Family use only.

Lewis Seedling—One of the largest white free stones. Hardy and immense producer. Early Aug. Good commercial sort.

Hyne's Surprise—Valuable early variety; skin white. Tree hardy and productive.

Mountain Rose—Medium size; red and white; very showy. Good quality. Good commercial sort.

Champion—Large; white and red; rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. Aug. Good commercial sort. This is one of the most dependable and desirable white peaches grown.

Barnard—Medium size; yellow and red; beautiful, delicious quality. Good commercial sort.

Early York—Medium; greenish white, dull red on sunny side. Very tender. Middle of Aug.

Foster—Large; yellow and red; fine quality.

Oldmixon Free—Large; red and white; best quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort.

Early Crawford—Large; yellow and red; good quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort. The Crawfords are in such demand that nearly all large yellow peaches are sold under the name of Crawfords.

Niagara—Large; yellow and red; fine quality. Said to be principal commercial sort now grown in the famous Niagara County peach belt.

Reeves—Large; yellow and red; rich; flavor.

Stump—Large; red and white; excellent quality; reliable. Good commercial sort.

Markham—Large; yellow; extra hardy peach from Northern Michigan. It fruits well in Western New York and is a promising sort in our orchard.

Fitzgerald—Large; yellow and red; one of the most dependable kinds. It comes to us from Canada. Is hardy, good and has proven very satisfactory in our orchard.

Golden Drop—Medium, golden yellow. Comes early into bearing. Profitable for market. Sept.

Wager—Medium; red and yellow; juicy and fine flavor. Last of Aug.

Elberta—Large; yellow and red; handsome; fair quality. Most popular market peach. Hardy and dependable. This variety when properly thinned, obtains enormous size, and brings top market prices.

Kalamazoo—Large; yellow; good and productive. First of Sept. Good commercial sort.

Crosby—Medium size; bright yellow, striped with carmine. Flesh light yellow of good quality. Tree one of the hardiest in our list. Middle of Sept.

Willard—Large; yellow, hardy and productive.

Globe—Exceedingly large; rich, golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh yellow. Sept.

Crawfords Late—Very large; productive and good; yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow. A fine variety for canning. Last of Sept.

Hill's Chili—Medium; dull yellow. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Last of Sept. Good commercial sort. We consider this one of the most valuable peaches grown. Not so desirable as some kinds to eat from the hand, but a splendid flavored peach for canning, and such a sure cropper that in this section, at least, one can have peaches every year.

Lord Palmerston—Very large; creamy white, with pink cheek; juicy and rich. End of Sept.

Chair's Choice—Large; yellow: one of the finest late sorts. Hardy fruit bud. Good commercial sort.

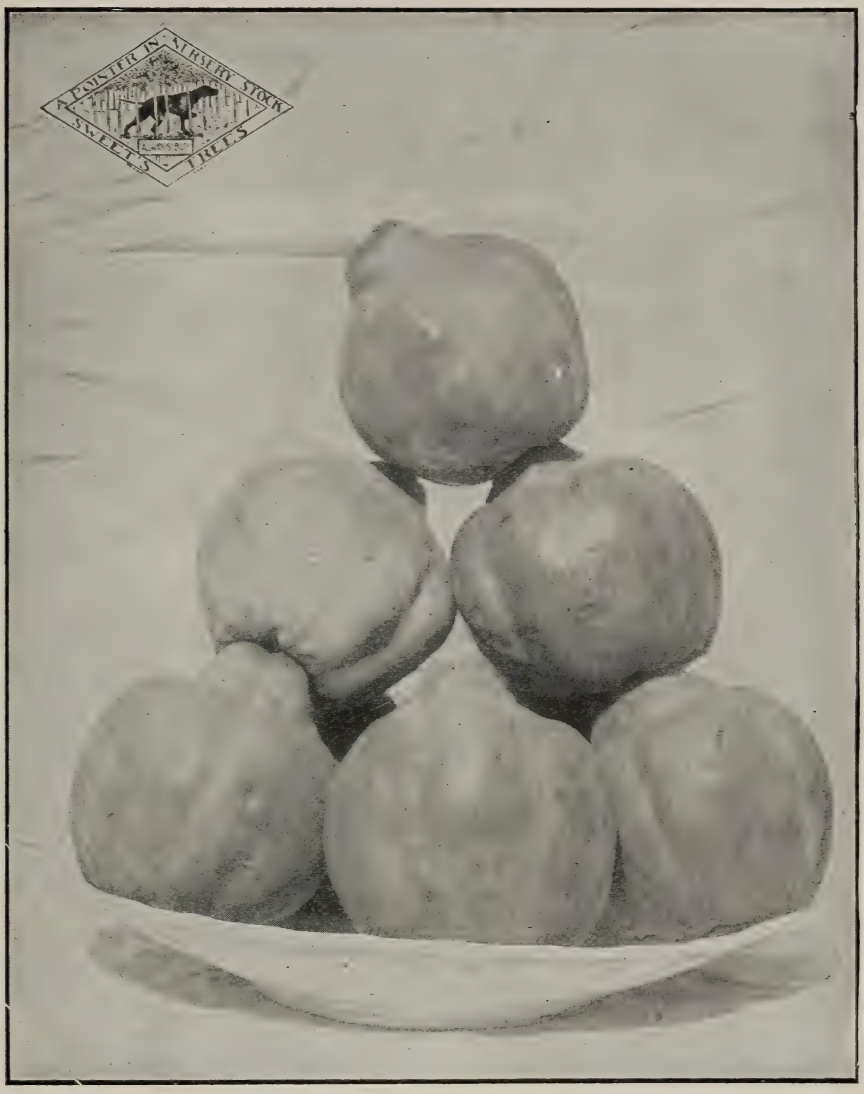
Steven's Rareripe—Large: yellowish-white, with deep red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Last of Sept.

Smock—Large; yellow; fair quality. A popular canning peach.

Lemon Cling—Large; clear yellow; fine flavor.

Salway—Large; yellow and red; rich in both color and quality.

Wonderful—Large; yellow. Similar to Smock.



REAS MAMMOTH QUINCE

Grown by J. H. Smith of Dansville, N. Y., from a tree purchased of us.

QUINCES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Quince Stocks

The Quince requires a deep rich soil and high cultivation to obtain best results. It should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Planted ten feet apart each way would take 430 trees per acre, and at the high price for the fruit which usually prevails, makes the crop from a single acre very profitable.

Orange—Large; bright yellow; good quality. The best of all.

Meech—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; good quality.

Reas Mammoth—Large. Much like Orange. Very desirable.

Champion—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; very late.

Bourgeat—New sort we are testing. We only recommend it for trial.

APRICOTS

All Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Plum Stocks.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum. It bears immense crops that ripen in July and August. The experience of the last few years has shown that they can be successfully grown in New York State and throughout the East, and they are netting the planters here good money.

ENGLISH VARIETIES

Harris—A hardy English sort, that is doing well in this state. Medium size; oblong orange; good quality; very early. The best variety for Eastern culture.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Yellow with red cheek, firm, juicy and very productive. An old and dependable variety. August.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

Are recommended because of extreme hardiness, earliness and productiveness.

Alexander—Fruit yellow, flecked with red. Prolific. July.

Alexis—Yellow with red cheek, slightly acid but good. July.

Budd—Fruit white with red cheek. An immense bearer. Best late variety. Aug.

Gibb—Medium, yellow sub-acid. The best early variety. Last of June.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of August.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is a rapid growing fruit and ornamental tree. It is especially valuable in poultry yards, as the fruit drops when ripe throughout a long season.

Downing—Large; blue black; vinous flavor.

New American—Large; black; hardy. July until Autumn.

Russian—Small; black; sweet. Useful in silk culture

Bergen County, N. Jer., April 22, 1911.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,
Dansville, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—I want to express thanks and appreciation for the exceptional quality of the trees you sent. I have been in the habit of ordering from a —— firm which claims all the superlatives and adjectives in regard to the character of their stock. I have also sent test orders to various nurseries. Nothing that we have ever had from other places has had the stock and remarkable root growth of the trees you shipped us. I shall take pleasure in advising those I know who intend to plant fruit trees to buy of your firm. The excellence of the packing counts heavily, especially with such small orders. Sincerely, H. E. MILLHOLEN.

York Co., Maine, May 19, 1911.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO,
DEAR SIRS:—The trees arrived today in good condition.
Yours respectfully CHAS. HIRAM CLARK.

Newcastle County, Delaware.
May 5, 1911.

MR. SWEET.
DEAR SIR:—I got my trees and am well pleased with them. They are O. K. With thanks,
Yours truly, CLARK A. WEBSTER.

Small Fruit Department

GRAPES

No grounds are so small but that the owner can grow at least a few Grapes. They thrive admirably everywhere. The soil should be made rich and mellow and the vines planted in rows 8 feet apart and 6 to 10 feet apart in the rows. The fruit should be thinned in order to insure the best results. Paper bags slipped over the bunches as soon as they have formed make good protection against birds and insects.

By a careful selection of varieties it is possible to have Grapes from August to November.

RED OR AMBER

Agawam—(Rogers No. 15) Good red variety; flesh tender and juicy, vine good grower and bearer. Ripens with Concord.

Brighton—One of the best reds. Flesh rich, sweet, and quality about equal to Delaware, and ripening with that variety, vine productive and vigorous, but in some localities subject to mildew.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; of a coppery red color; requires favored soils and localities and a long season to mature perfectly in Western New York. It is one of the finest of the wine-making varieties.

Delaware—One of the finest grapes. Vine is rather a slender grower but perfectly hardy in this climate. Bunches small and compact, quality of the best; should be in every garden. Ripens early.

Salem—(Rogers No 53) Bunch large, compact; color a coppery red; flesh tender and juicy. Ripens with Concord.

Wyoming Red—Extra early red sort, resembling Delaware in appearance, but double its size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red.

Woodruff Red—Handsome light red grape of good quality. Ripens with Delaware, keeps long and a good shipper. Very hardy and healthy, and a good cropper. One of the best red market grapes.

BLACK

Campbell's Early—A fine new grape, ripening very early, and fruit keeping a long time in perfection. Clusters large and handsome. Berries large, nearly black, with light purple bloom. Vine vigorous and healthy. Pulp parts readily from the seeds. The flavor is rich and delightful. It should be extensively planted.

Concord—A large handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and is more universally grown, and liked by more people than any other grape that is propagated. It is such a dependable bearer and so resistant to disease that every garden in America should contain this variety.

Eaton--Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, nearly black with blue bloom. Skin thick. Quality good. Large showy grape. Season medium. One of the most showy grapes grown.

Hartford—Hardy, profuse bearer, of fair quality. A favorite because of its hardiness and early bearing. Very early.

Ives—Clusters and berries of medium size. Dark purple, sweet and good. Should hang on the vines some time after coloring before they are at their best.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large, black, with a blue bloom. Quality medium; vine hardy and prolific; ripens with Hartford. Succeeds well both North and South.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries larger than those of the Concord and ripens a few days earlier than that variety.

Wilder—(Rogers No. 4) Bunch very large; berry large, black. Quality good; juicy and sweet. Ripens with Concord.

WHITE

Diamond—Bunch large, compact, berry medium size; color greenish white with yellow tinge when fully ripe. Quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive.

Empire State—Medium size berry; large bunches; juicy, sweet and sprightly. Holds color and flavor well.

Green's Early—It is a white grape, in size nearly as large as Niagara, of fine quality, and ripens before Moore's Early. it is of the Concord type and is being planted quite extensively in the Chautauqua grape belt. We recommend its trial.

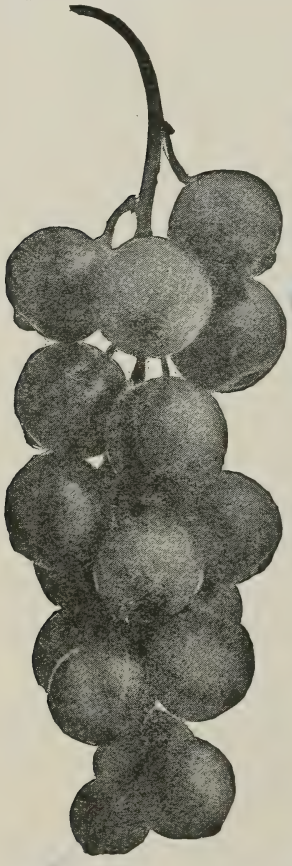
Green Mountain—The earliest of the white grapes. Vine strong, vigorous and healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact-shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being 3 weeks earlier than Concord.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berry large; skin thin but tough; color pale yellow when fully ripe; with thin white bloom, It is tender, sweet and good. Ripens with Concord. Probably most valuable white grape cultivated, When fully ripe and properly grown it is a magnificent fruit, and sells at top prices.

Pocklington—Berries large, golden yellow; sweet and tender with little pulp. Thoroughly hardy and healthy. Ripens after Concord.

CURRANTS

Currants are perfectly hardy and may be planted either fall or spring. They succeed best on cool, well tilled and well fertilized soil. In warm climates a northern exposure is best.



PERFECTION CURRANT

Plant about four feet apart each way and give thorough cultivation. Ashes sprinkled about the roots will help to keep out the borers. White hellebore sprinkled on the leaves when damp will destroy the currant worm.

Black Naples—A large black currant of fine quality and very productive. Plant a strong grower. Often used in making currant wine, and is valuable for jellies.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid. Good and productive. Fine for table or jelly. A dependable variety.

Fay's Prolific—Very large; red. One of the best. Stems are long and easy to pick. Most extensively grown of any variety at the present time. Immense bunches.

Lee's Prolific—Large; black; superior quality. Enormously productive.

Perfection—Large; red; fine. This new currant was grown and introduced by C. M. Hooker & Sons, and it received the Barry $50.00 gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. It is one of the most productive currants known, and quality superior to anything on the market. The flavor is rich, mild sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and few seeds.

Pomona—Is a fine red variety that hangs long after ripening, and is one of the best shippers. It bears early and abundantly and is a very valuable market sort.

Victoria—Medium; brilliant red; highest quality. The best late currant.

White Grape—Large; yellowish white; mild acid. Best white sort. Excellent for dessert, because of its mildly acid flavor.

Wilder—Red; large; fine flavor, and has few equals as to productiveness and length of season.

GOOSEBERRIES

All Gooseberries like a cool, moist loam, and either partial shade or good mulch during summer. They should receive a yearly top dressing.

The fruit is much more commonly used in England than America, but there is an increasing demand for it in this country, and it can now be grown as a market crop very profitably. The American varieties are more hardy than the English sorts and less subject to mildew. Gooseberries should be pruned closely each spring. They will also need a sprinkling of white hellebore to destroy the worms.

Chautauqua—Large; light yellow; excellent quality, very vigorous and fruitful.

Columbus—New American sort of largest size, greenish yellow and finest flavor. Vigorous, productive and free from mildew.

Downing—Large; whitish green; good and prolific. One of the best for family or market. It seldom mildews, and is a very dependable variety.

Houghton—Medium size; pale red; tender and good. Enormously productive and a reliable sort.

Industry—Large; dark red; rich and agreeable. The best English sort. Less subject to mildew than most of the other English varieties.

Red Jacket—Large; red; free from mildew. A great cropper. One of the best. It is the one large red gooseberry that can be planted with entire confidence.

Smith's Improved—Large; light green, sweet and excellent. Plant healthy and hardy. Good for dessert or cooking. Fruitful and valuable.

Victoria—A new red variety that seems to have merit and deserves trial.

DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. They bring remunerative prices.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruitiug.

Mulching both in summer and winter is a decided benefit.

RED SORTS

Columbian—Very large; dark red, bordering on purple; immensely productive. Not of highest quality but always gives a crop when other sorts fail. It makes the finest jelly of any raspberry grown. Is a great money maker.

Cuthbert—Medium to large; crimson; hardy and prolific. The most reliable sort. Fine for market or garden. Succeeds well over a large range of territory both north and south. Sufficiently firm so that the fruit ships well, but of such good quality as to make it one of the best for home use.

Loudon—Large; dark crimson; fine quality. Not quite hardy. One of the best.

Marlboro—A hardy market sort that is well suited for planting in the north. Light crimson; good quality.

Ruby Red—Large, bright red; firm, excellent quality. An unusually good shipper, and covers a long season.

Shaffer's Colossal—Large, dull purple, unattractive color but with rich sprightly flavor. Not firm enough to be a good shipper, but excellent for family use and for canning.

YELLOW SORT

Golden Queen—Large; golden yellow; highest quality. Hardy and productive.

BLACK CAPS

Black Diamond—Large handsome berry; unusually productive. A good keeper and much in demand at the canning factories. One of the most profitable grown.

Cumberland—Largest size; earlier than Gregg; hardy and productive. One of the most valuable black caps grown.

Kansas—Large; early. One of the best. Very hardy and prolific.

Gregg—Very large. For many years the leading standard market sort.

Ohio—Not quite as large as Cumberland, but is of good quality and is extremely hardy.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome.

New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell,
Ithaca, N. Y., Poultry Building, Nov. 24, 1911.

GEO A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,
Dansville, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—The order which you filled for me last spring was very satisfactory. The trees were of good size and vitality. Nearly every one lived, although the season was dry.

Very truly yours, L. M. HURD.

(Above refers to an order of 350 trees and about as many more grapes, blackberries and raspberries).

State of Vermont, Windham County Clerk's Office,
Brattleboro, Vermont, May 10, 1911.

GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,
Dansville. N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Your shipment of fruit trees was received in good condition and is very satisfactory. Further than that I wish to suggest that I am well pleased with the way that the same were packed. Very truly, F. D. E. SIOWE, (Co. Clerk)

STRAWBERRIES

Respond quickly to good cultivation and fertilizing. For field culture plant in rows 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows. The varieties marked (Per) have perfect flowers and may be planted alone.

Plant in early spring. Give them a mulch of leaves or straw after the ground freezes in winter.

Remove this before growth starts in the spring. If left between the rows it will keep the fruit clean and the soil moist.

VARIETIES

Brandywine (Per)—Season late; very productive. Fruit large and of fine quality.

Bubach No. 5 (Imp)--Large and handsome, moderately firm, fair quality. Profitable for near market. Mid-season.

Clyde (Per)—Large; firm; of regular conical shape; light scarlet. Mid-season.

Crescent (Imp)—Medium size, rather acid; very prolific, even under neglect. Great cropper. Season early.

Gandy (Per)—Fruit large; very late and a good bearer.

Glen Mary (Per)—Large to very large; sweet and rich. Plants vigorous and berries hold size well to end of season.

Haverland (Imp)—Medium to large; mildly sub-acid. Yields enormous crops of superb berries. One of the most valuable of the early market sorts.

Jessie (Per)—Very large; good quality. Does well on heavy clay soil.

Marshall (Per)—Very large; roundish; dark, crimson; quality very good. Plant vigorous and productive. Season medium to late. The best for all purposes.

Michael's Early (Per)—Very early; medium to large, roundish; bright crimson; firm and of fair quality. Plant a strong grower and good bearer.

Nick Ohmer (Per)—Very large; dark red; uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality; healthy, vigorous and productive.

Sample (Imp)—A strong productive variety. Deep scarlet, firm and a money maker. Is being largely planted.

Senator Dunlap (Per)—Large, regular, firm and excellent. Deep red. One of the best early sorts. Continues long in bearing and very valuable for market.

Wm. Belt (Per)—Very large, conical; light red; good flavor. Healthy and fruitful. Season medium to late.

BLACKBERRIES

This excellent fruit should be planted for garden use in rows 5 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart; for market, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart. May be planted either in fall or spring.

Agawam—Medium size; jet black; sweet and good. Early. Plant hardy.

Ancient Briton—Medium size, without core. Hardy and prolific. Good.

Blowers—Originated in Chautauqua county, N. Y. Claimed to be hardy, productive and best quality. Is said to have produced 9720 quarts on one-third of an acre. Large, jet black, good shipper.

Early Harvest—Very early and prolific. Hardy and reliable.

Eldorado—Medium size; good quality hardy and new. Very productive. This variety is increasing in popularity and in many sections is proving to be the best blackberry yet introduced.

Erie—Large; high quality, very vigorous and early.

Iceberg—A white blackberry that is valued as an interesting novelty.

Kittatinny—Large; good quality fruitful. An old reliable, well tried sort.

Mersereau—Extra large; hardy and prolific. Is increasing in popularity.

Rathbun—New, extra large size, fine quality. It is well recommended.

Snyder—Medium size; hardy and productive. One of the best for home and market.

Taylor—Good variety to succeed Snyder, especially in cold climates. Large, vigorous, fruitful, late.

Wilson Junior—Large, sweet and good. Ripens early. Plant hardy.

ASPARAGUS

Earliest and finest of spring vegetables. Prepare ground by deep culture mixing well with rotted manure. Give thorough cultivation and keep clean. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin. Is a good yielder. Earlier than Conover's.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make ground rich and deep; plant four feet apart.

Myatts Linnaeus—An early tender plant, not in the least tough or stringy; of mild, sub-acid flavor. It is the finest large red market variety.

NUT TREES

Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, to say nothing of the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut bearing trees than anything else. The nuts being worth more than the farm crops, and the trees growing meanwhile into valuable timber.

Butternuts—Very ornamental and productive, bears young. The nuts are very sweet and of delicate flavor.

Chestnut—American Sweet. The native sort with sweet nuts that are always readily salable, and the wood of which is very valuable. Since the forests of the country are so nearly gone it has become a serious question of how to keep up the supply of fence posts. No timber grown excels the Sweet Chestnut for this useful purpose, and large groves could be profitable planted.

Walnuts—American Black. These common native trees are very valuable for timber and the nuts are highly prized by most children; of either large or small growth. We believe that plantings for commercial purposes would be profitable.

Walnuts—English or Madeira Nut. These are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley. The nuts are readily salable and are being grown extensively in California in commercial orchards.

Walnuts—Japan. These come from the mountains of Japan and are said to be as hardy as Oaks and transplant as safely as Apples. They bear young and promise to be a valuable addition to our nut bearing trees.

Meriden, Conn., April 21, 1911.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,
Dansville, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Trees received this day all safe and sound, and are satisfactory every way. Thanks for same. If all is well you will receive further orders from me in the future.

Very respectfully, FRANK H. LOOMIS.

Otsego Co., Michigan, May 5, 1911.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,
Dansville, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—I just received the nursery stock from you, and must say that it is the finest stock I ever received from any nursery. Wishing you success, I am,

Respectfully yours, A. B. C. COMSTOCK.

Ornamental Department

ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES AND SHRUBS

In the settlement and development of a new country, it is inevitable that first thought should be given to the subduing of nature and the winning of bread.

Homes are built for shelter rather than beauty, and grounds are kept for utility rather than ornament. With age these conditions change, and our American cities especially are rapidly undergoing a horticultural evolution.

Ornamental Trees for Pleasure

Many gardens and lawns now show intelligent planning and care, and the public parks are becoming object lessons for the culture of a better taste in landscape gardening. While this is commendable and encouraging, yet we feel that progress is comparatively slow, and that we would like to do all we can to hasten the day when every American home will be surrounded by beautiful grounds, each having an individuality of its own, but all contributing to the general beauty and adornment of our home life. No place is too small for a bit of lawn, and a well kept green sward is always wonderfully attractive. If around these grass plats, there are borders of shrubs interspersed with a few well selected specimens of ornamental trees, then we will have created an effective setting for our homes that will be a source of perpetual comfort and joy.

Should there be any unsightly buildings to be screened, or odd corners to be adorned, very beautiful effects can be produced by groupings of evergreens and high foliaged trees. There is unlimited opportunity for gratifying individual tastes in this direction, and when successful, the planter's pride in his home will be vastly increased. He will feel that it is part of himself, that he has created it, and that it is one of the joys of his life.

Ornamental Trees for Profit

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

We devote many acres to the growing of ornamentals and always have fine specimens to show visitors. If you are in doubt as to what you want, come and see the trees growing, and it will help you to a decision. Or if you cannot come then write us and we will give you the benefit of our suggestions.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

Beech, European—A beautiful tree, attaining a height of fifty to sixty feet.

Beech, Purple leaved—Beautiful purple leaved foliage tree. Deep purple in spring changing to crimson and again to dull green in fall. One of the most effective lawn trees we have.

Birch, European white—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches.

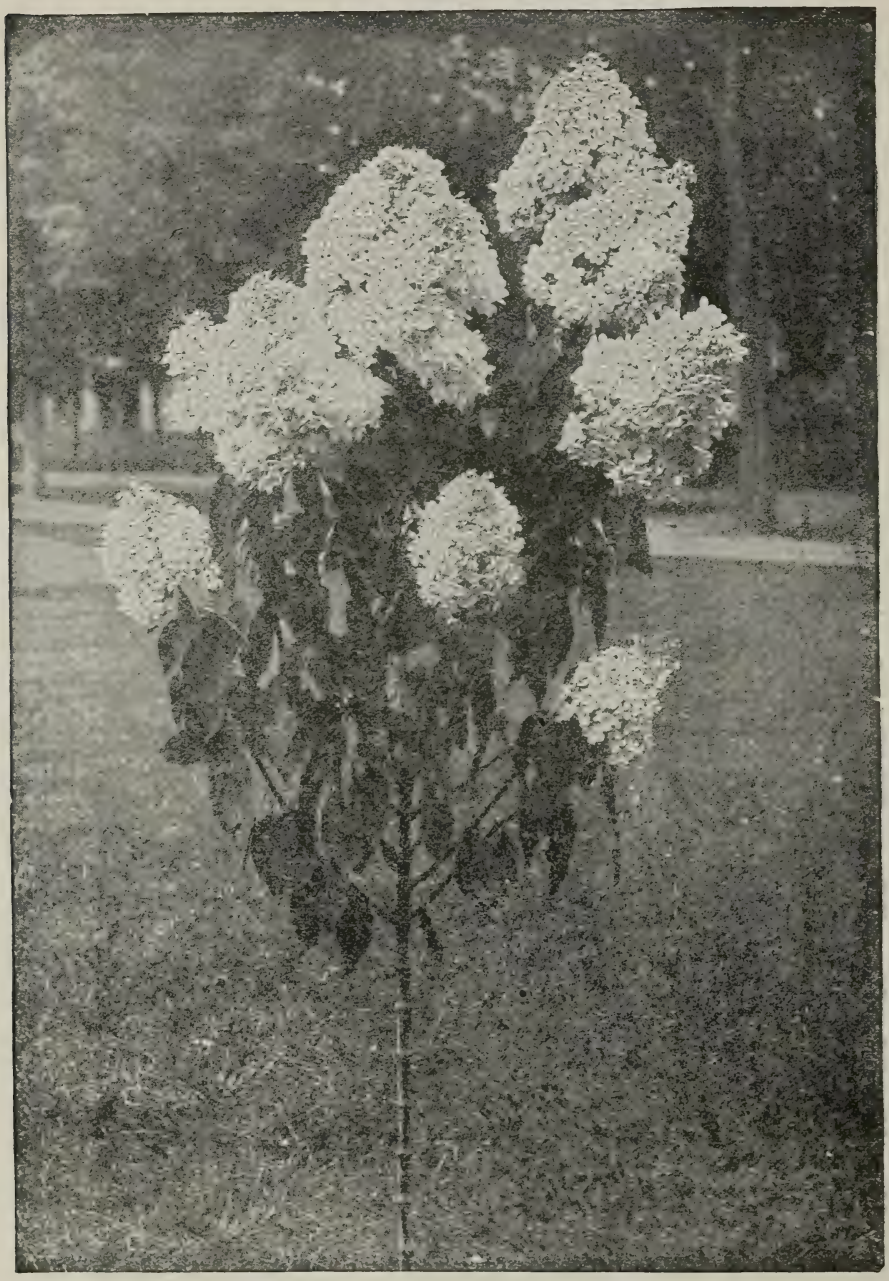
Catalpa, Speciosa.—A hardy variety that comes from the west. Leaves large, heart-shaped, blooms are large and showy; it is an effective tropical looking, lawn tree.

Elm, American White.—A noble shade tree for either street or lawn planting.

Horse Chestnut—A large handsome, tree, perfectly hardy and free from diseases. It is covered with an abundance of white flowers in May, and is wonderfully attractive.

Linden, European.—Is pyramidal in form, has smaller leaves than the American variety but the flowers are fragrant and the tree attractive.

Maple, Ash leaved Maple or Box Elder —A very rapid grower, hardy, and much esteemed in the west. It will grow where many other varieties fail.



TREE HYDRANGEA

The Tree **Hydrangea** is a very beautiful shrub or small tree. Planted in connection with Prunus Pissardi and other purple leaved trees and shrubs, it makes a very attractive combination.

Maple, Norway— A large tree with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color late in the fall.

Maple, Silver leaved— Is the most rapid growing of the Maples and is valuable where quick shade is desired. Foliage bright green above and white beneath. Is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is an abundance of moisture.

Maple, Sugar or Rock—This is a beautiful shade tree and is especially valuable for street planting. It is rather a slow grower, but is always handsome, and never more beautiful than in the fall when its leaves are changing to yellow and scarlet.

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaved—Is a variety of the silver leaved with cut or dissected foliage. It is a very attractive drooping lawn tree.

Handsome specimen of Norway Maple, which we grew in our Nursery and planted in front of our office about 20 years ago.

Photo by Klink, Dansville.

Magnolia, Acuminata— A handsome, pyramidal tree, growing to large size. Leaves are large and bluish green, flowers yellow tinted with purple.

Mountain Ash, European— A fine showy lawn tree; covered from July till winter with clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Mountain Ash, Oak leaved—It is a fine pyramidal lawn tree. Foliage bright green above and downy beneath.

Oak, Pin Oak—Foliage deep green. A good grower and valuable for street planting.

Plane Oriental—A lofty, wide spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves, valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth. Makes a fine street tree.

Prunus Pissardi, Purple leaved Plum— Is a small purple leaved tree that retains its color more perfectly than any other of the purple leaved varieties. It is very desirable and ornamental.

Poplar, Carolina—A Magnificent tree for quick shade, either for street planting, lawn or screens. It has broad rich foliage and if the leaders are kept pruned will make round dense heads. About fifteen years ago we planted some in a public park here and they are now forty feet high and very attractive trees. Where immediate results are wanted, we can not too highly recommend it even if it should be cut away when slower growing trees have reached a proper size.

Poplar, Lombardy—A well known variety from its tall spire like form. Where it is desired to mark a boundary line, or where there is an entrance to a driveway these trees are very effective. We have some beautiful specimens and can recommend them highly. They transplant safely, grow quickly and for many purposes are attractive and desirable.

Salisburia, or Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo.—This is a very rare tree that deserves much more general planting. We have a beautiful specimen on our lawn, about 25 feet in height, that attracts universal attention. The foliage is light green, and shaped something like a Maiden Hair Fern. It enjoys the unique distinction of being absolutely free from any fungus disease, and from the attacks of worms and insects. In this era of blights and rusts, and scales and caterpillars, it is a pleasure to know of one tree that is absolutely exempt from these drawbacks. We give it unqualified endorsement.

Thorn. Double white—Has small double white flowers, very ornamental.

Thorn, Double red.—Is similar to the white except in the coloring of the flowers. They make a striking contrast when planted together.

Thorn, Paul's double scarlet.—Flowers of bright carmine, very beautiful.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the *time* and *manner* of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care. After long experience and repeated failures we have at last found methods for handling and packing evergreens, that reduces the risk of transplanting to a minimum. We only send out fresh dug fibrous rooted plants, and we allow no exposure to the roots whatever.

We recommend spring planting for evergreens.

Arbor-Vitae, American.—One of the finest evergreens for hedge or single specimens, very hardy and can be sheared into any shape.

Balsam Fir—A hardy rapid growing, dark green tree, forming a handsome pyramid.

Irish Juniper—A beautiful variety of erect growth, making a pillar of green, very desirable.

Pine—Austrian. A robust, hardy, rapid growing pine, very valuable for this country.

Pine—Scotch. Also hardy and valuable with silver green foliage.

Pine, White—Tall, stately and most beautiful of our native pines. Can be grown as a hedge, but the individual specimens for lawn purposes make trees of great beauty.

Spruce—Norway. One of the handsomest evergreens, beautiful for lawn or may be used for hedge. Perfectly hardy.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—A magnificent tree, with silvery blue sheen that makes it an object of great beauty. Well grown specimens make an almost priceless addition to a well kept lawn.

Spruce, Hemlock—Is a very beautiful native tree that, when well pruned, becomes very dense and ornamental for the lawn. It holds its green color through the winter, and will live to extreme old age.

Stratford, Conn., April 23, 1911.

GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,
Dansville, N. Y.

DEAR SIRS:—Trees arrived all O. K. If they are a sample of the stock you send out you can depend on our trade and quite a little more from Stratford also. Thanking you again we remain,

Yours, F. W. WILCOXSON & SON.

REMEMBER: No San Jose Scale Has Ever Been Found in Our Nurseries

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

Birch, Cut leaved weeping—The finest lawn tree grown. The white bodies, long pendulous branches and beautifully cut leaves attract universal attention If you want something that is handsomer than your neighbors' and will give your place a distinctive character of its own, then plant a Cut Birch. Keep the leaders well pruned back for the first few years until the head rounds out into symmetrical shape. It is a cnmmon but foolish mistake to say that this tree will not bear pruning. We have a magnificent specimen on our lawn that is nearly forty years old, and its growth has given us perpetual pleasure.

Elm, Camperdown—Is one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It spreads out horizontally for a considerable distance and then the pendulous limbs droop to the ground, It is very striking and ornamental.

Mountain Ash, Weeping—This drooping tree is very effective when covered with bright scarlet berries.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long graceful branches, drooping to the ground. Very beautiful and attractive

Willow, Kilmarnock—This forms a perfect umbrella head, with glossy foliage and is very ornamental.

Willow Babylonica—The old familiar weeping willow. A fine drooping tree thirty to forty feet high with slender branches.

Willow New American— A dwarf species from Europe, Grafted five or six feet high it makes an ornamental small weeping tree.

HEDGE PLANTS

Small sizes should be set nine inches apart. Larger sizes eighteen inches apart. Honey Locust, Osage Orange and California Privet, set in double rows about nine inches apart.

Arbor Vitæ, American—Forms a highly ornamental evergreen hedge.

Barberry Thumbergii—From Japan. A beautiful shrub of dwarf habit, not growing more than three feet high; covered with yellow flowers, followed by scarlet fruits on long stems that last nearly all winter. The foliage is dense, green, changing to a coppery red in autumn. It makes a very beautiful and showy hedge.

Honey Locust—Is hardy, vigorous, and so thorny as to make a good farm hedge.

Norway Spruce—Makes a fine evergreen hedge that is easily sheared into any required shape.

Osage Orange—Makes a good hedge south and west but not quite hardy here,

Privet, California—For hedge purposes where an evergreen will not succeed, there is nothing to equal the California Privet. It can be sheared to any height and to any form. It branches close to the ground and will adorn any lawn, We give it unqualified recommendation.

View of Our Evergreens and Ornamentals

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Almond, Red Flowering—A small tree covered in May with double rose colored blossoms like small roses.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Several varieties. The Altheas are very desirable on account of blooming in Aug. and Sept., when so few other shrubs are in blossom.

Barberry—Several varieties, very showy in foliage, flower and fruit. Ornamental in autumn and winter.

Calycanthus, (floridus)—A desirable shrub with chocolate colored flowers, with a very agreeable odor.

Deutzia, In variety.—These are very hardy with luxuriant foliage and attractive flowers. Blooms latter part of June.

Elder, Golden Leaf—Contrasted with other shrubs the golden yellow leaves give beautiful color effect. It is very desirable for massing with other high foliage shrubs for lawn planting.

Eleagnus, Longipes.—From Japan, is very ornamental. Is covered in July with bright red berries of large size.

Fringe, Purple or Smoke tree.—A much admired shrub for its curious fringe that covers the whole surface of the plant during mid-summer.

Fringe, White—A shrub having drooping white flowers with fringe-like petals.

Hydrangea, P. G.—A beautiful shrub covered with masses of white flowers when other shrubs are out of bloom.

Hydrangea, Tree Form.—For growing in tree form this is one of the most effective and handsome shrubs ever introduced, either for planting singly or in masses. It will give you blooms the first season of planting and an abundance of them. It attracts universal admiration and we cannot recommend it too highly.

Hydrangea, New Snowball—A splendid addition to the July and August blooming hardy shrubs. The flowers resemble the familiar Snowball, but are of immense size and borne in great profusion. It is a valuable addition to the Hydrangea family.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian upright.—In various shades of white, red and pink.

Lilac, White Purple and Persian.—They are indispensable in every collection of shrubs.

Quince, Japan.—Bright scarlet flowers in early spring.

Snowball, Japan.—Surpasses the common variety in many ways. Has handsomer foliage with whiter and more delicate flowers.

Snowball, Common.—A well known shrub with globular cluster of pure white flowers.

Spireas, In variety.—These are elegant low shrubs of easy culture and long blooming. We have various shades of white, rose color and dark crimson flowers. We especially recommend Van Houttei, which is perhaps the finest variety grown. We also have Prunifolia. Anthony Waterer, Thumbergii and Billardi.

Syringa or Mock Orange—A hardy valuable shrub producing a great profusion of white flowers in June.

Weigela, In variety.—Blooms after Lilacs, various shades of white and rose colored flowers.

Weigela, Eva Rathke—A charming new Weigela, flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful distinct, clear shade.

GEO. A. SWEET CO., Livonia, N. Y., May 18th, 1911.
Dansville, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—My order of 15th inst. received on 17th. Please accept thanks for prompt shipment. The stock bought seven years ago has proven true to name in every case and that they fruited.

Very truly,
C. W. PFLUGNER.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO. Lancaster Co., Pa., May 9th, 1911.

GENTLEMEN:—I received the trees yesterday (50 Dwarf Apples). They are very nice indeed, and am very much pleased with them. Thanks for your fair dealing.

Yours truly,
FRANK I. NISSLEY.

Lincoln, Virginia., March 7, 1911.

GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,
Dansville, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—I have bought trees from Sweets Nursery for a number of years, and I am always pleased with them. I will say to all my friends and neighbors that—

Sweets trees please,
They are free from disease,
And grow with ease.

Yours truly,
DECATOR SILCOTT.

Summer and Fall Flowering Bulbs and Plants

GOLDEN GLOW FLOWER Rudbeckia Laciniata. Perfectly hardy, grows from four to six feet in a season and blooms from July to September. The flowers are double, of a deep golden yellow and borne on long stems. They make a very effective bed and are desirable as cut flowers.

Dahlias—Fine assortment.
Gladiolus—Mixed sorts.
Tuberose—Pearl and double Italian.
Tulips—Fine assortment.

PAEONIAS

These old favorites are coming into renewed popularity, and a great number of named sorts are now being propagated. We never have made a specialty of them, but but can supply a long list grown by specialists, and we recommend them for general planting. Some beds we have seen this season were marvels of beauty.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

Ampelopsis, (American Ivy or VirginianCreeper)—Hardy and fine for covering walls and verandas.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, (Japan Ivy.)—Clings closely to brick or stone, and form a dense covering of green changing to crimson in autumn. This is a magnificent climber and cannot be too highly recommended for use on brick and stone walls.

Bignonia—Radicans or trumpet vine.

Dutchman's Pipe—A climbing plant of rapid growth, with beautiful light green foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter. Curious pipe shaped yellowish brown flowers.

Honeysuckle—In variety.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant—Blooms all summer. Red and yellow. Very fragrant flowers.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.—Strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Blooms from July to Dec.

Wistaria—Chinese Purple and white, fine for trellises.

CLEMATIS

Clematis or Virgin's Bower. These plants make a beautiful covering for porches or trellises. They have grown rapidly in popular favor in the last few years and most people view with admiration their profusion of purple and white blooms.

WHITE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Henryi—Very vigorous, a free bloomer and most valuable of the whites.

Paniculata, A novelty from Japan.—It is proving one of the most useful and beautiful of all climbers. Flowers are of medium size; white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion in late summer. It makes a growth of twenty-five to thirty feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring.

PURPLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Jackmanni—A perpetual bloomer, intense violet purple, remarkable for velvety richness. The most valuable of all Clematis.

Madame Edouard Andre—Single. The most desirable purplish red sort.

Sieboldi—Large, bright blue flowers, fine.

REMEMBER: No San Jose Scale Has Ever Been Found in Our Nurseries

View in front of the residence of S. C. Perry, North Tazewell, Va. showing Tea's Weeping Mulberry and other trees from Sweet's Nurseries. Mr. Perry has purchased stock from us for many years, (both for himself and neighbors) and is loud in praise of the trees we have sent.

ROSES

This Queen of Flowers is deservedly becoming more and more popular every year, and with reasonable care every lover of flowers can have an abundance of blooms from June till October. Our Hardy Roses are all grown in the open air, and are strong two-year plants, that will give plenty of flowers the first season. The Rose likes a deep, well enriched soil, needs plenty of sunlight and air. We give descriptions of some of the choicest varieties but can supply many sorts not described.

It is not the object of this catalog to give such minute and technical instruction as would be required by an enthusiastic amateur in Rose growing. He will find plenty of text-books giving this information. Our object is to offer some suggestions to the busy millions who have no time to devote to expert gardening. We therefore recommend herein only such varieties as are free bloomers, hardy of constitution, and will give quick and satisfactory results for the money and time invested. Whoever purchases and plants any of the varieties listed below will get enough results the first season to amply repay him for all the trouble taken.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Roses are desired. They are of easy culture, and luxuriate in deep, rich soil. They are benefited by a mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close, all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant, one of the best.

Clothilde Soupert—Medium size; produced in clusters, pearly white with rosy centers, a free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the best of business Roses.

Couquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; full and fragrant.

Earl of Dufferin—Velvety crimson, large and full. Delightful fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki—Finest white H. P. rose; with large full flowers and splendid form. Very hardy. The best introduction of recent years.

General Jacqueminot--Brilliant crimson; large and fine. Beautiful in bud and a universal favorite.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Fragrant and excellent. In every way a fine rose.

Margaret Dickson—Pure white; very large; free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.

Marchioness of Londonderry—Ivory white, extra large and carried on stout stems. Perfectly formed, very fragrant.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—Pink, very large, somewhat fragrant, fine exhibition rose.

Marshall P. Wilder—Color cherry carmine; richly shaded with maroon. Very fragrant, and continues to bloom for a long period. In every way a superb rose.

Madam Plantier—Pure white, blooms in wonderful abundance, early in the season. It is entirely hardy.

ROSES (*Continued*)

Mrs. John Laing—Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge. Very fragrant. Blooms from early in the season until late autumn. Very desirable.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; delightfully fragrant; and by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Pierre Notting—Deep maroon, very large, highly scented.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson. One of the darkest in cultivation and in every way a splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red, large, hardy and vigorous.

MOSS ROSES

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. Vigorous growers and perfectly hardy.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant.

Perpetual White—Pure white blooms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Pale rose, medium size, good in bud and flower.

Salet—Light rose; large and full; a perpetual bloomer.

TEA AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Bride—A superb white tea, very fragrant.

La France—Delicate silvery pink, very large and fragrant.

Meteor—Dark velevty crimson, very double and perfect.

Perle des Jardines—A rich shade of yellow, fragrant, one of the best.

CLIMBING ROSES

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches. Perfectly hardy and very profuse bloomers. We want to call special attention to those new climbers, the Crimson and Yellow Ramblers. These sorts have been now thoroughly tried and are giving universal satisfaction.

Baby Rambler, The new dwarf crimson rambler.—This rose has been the sensation of Europe and America during the last few years. It blooms every day in the year indoors, and continuously through the summer outdoors. Colors are clear and brilliant, ruby red; foliage dark green. Absolutely hardy everywhere. Makes a beautiful hedge as it only grows twenty inches high.

Baltimore Belle—Nearly white, very double.

Crimson Rambler—A new Japanese Rose, bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. A surperb climber, very hardy, a free bloomer, and will give universal satisfaction. It has handsome shining foliage and is so covered with the marvelous abundance of blooms as to be the most attractive feature in even large lawns. We recommend it highly.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink, and holds long without fading. Very fragrant with deep green foliage. It is fine companion rose to plant with Crimson Rambler.

Queen of the Prairie—Red, blooms in clusters.

Wichuriana or Memorial Rose—A Japan variety; it is a low trailing species, creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. Blooms in clusters throughout July. It is pure white with yellow stamens and very fragrant. Is valuable for covering banks and for use in cemeteries.

White Rambler—Small or medium; daisy-like flower in clusters; fragrant, ornamental.

Yellow Rambler—Yellow in bud but white when fully open. When half open the flowers are tinged with yellow. Slightly fragrant.

THE GEO. A. SWEET, NURSERY CO., Corning, N. Y., April 26, 1911.
Dansville, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Our order received and filled to our entire satisfaction. Thank you very much. Wishing you continued success, I remain, Very truly yours, F. S. MACUMBER.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO., Meshoppen, Pa., April 20, 1911.
Dansville, N. Y.

DEAR SIRS:—Trees came to me today in fine shape. Will say they are as fine stock as I have ever had. I thank you for the prompt shipment. Respectfully yours,
JOHN T. GARDNER.

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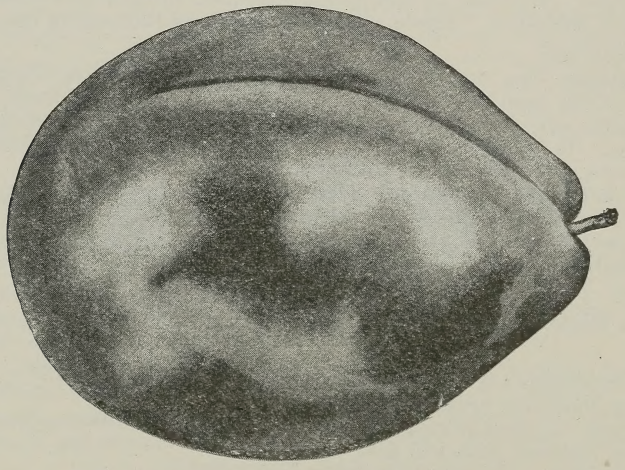

YORK STATE PRUNE (*See Page 16*)

No. 145

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

This is to certify that the stock in the Nursery of Geo. A. Sweet of Dansville, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 83, of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires Sept. 1, 1912.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1911.

R. A. PEARSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Books of Valuable Information for Farm and Fruit Grower

Price 25 Cents Each or Five for $1.00, Postpaid

No. 1—"Propagating Trees and Plants."
Describes the process of budding, grafting, layering, etc., By Prof. W. L. Howard, of the University of Missouri, with photographs by Mr. E. H. Favor.

No. 3—"How to Grow Strawberries."
By Dr. J. C. Whitten, professor of horticulture of the University of Missouri. It treats of growing strawberries as a commercial crop or for home use.

No. 4—"The Home Garden."
By Prof. Howard and Mr. Favor. It tells how to make hotbeds, coldframes, etc.; how to handle them to the best advantages. All about vegetables.

No. 5—"Packing and Marketing Fruits."
By Prof. F. A. Waugh. This book tells about the correct time for picking different fruits, describes different package used in which to market them.

No. 6—"A Book About Bush Fruits."
By Prof. A. T. Erwin of Iowa Agricultural College. Treats of blackberries, etc., with methods of culture ; gives recipes for canning and preserving.

No. 7—"Growing Grapes."
By E. H. Riehl, Alton, Ill. Mr. Riehl is a successful commercial grower, and discusses varieties, modes of training. etc. Every grape grower should have it.

No. 8—"Hints on Pruning."
By Dr. J. C. Whitten. The pruning of different kinds of fruit trees and plants is discussed with reasons for the methods recommended.

No. 10—"Success with Stone Fruits."
By Prof. F. A. Waugh. The different stone fruits are treated, with lists of best varieties of each. Methods of planting, pruning, etc., are discussed.

GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO. **Dansville, N. Y.**

OTHER VALUABLE BOOKS

We have frequent inquiries from customers, for books treating of special lines of work in which they are interested, and we have arranged with a large publishing house to supply the same on our order.

These books have been prepared by leading authorities on the different topics of which they treat, and any progressive fruit grower or gardener cannot well be without some of them at least. They are all thoroughly practical and written in plain language so that all can profit by reading them.

Below will be found a list covering nearly all Horticultural interests, and we shall be glad to furnish the books at annexed prices. Postage prepaid.

Principles of Fruit Growing

By L. H. Bailey. A complete treatise on fruit growing in general. Illus. 508 pp. Cloth. $1.50

Landscape Gardening

By F. A. Waugh, Professor of Horticulture University of Vermont. A treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art. Cloth. Illustrated. 50 cents

Peach Culture

By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton. The best work on peach growing. Cloth. $1.00

Parsons on the Rose Price $1.00

Fruit

By Prof. F. A. Waugh. A practical guide to the Picking, Storing, Shipping and Marketing of fruit. Illus. 250 pp. Cloth. $1.00

The Practical Fruit Grower

By S. T. Maynard. Just what the beginner needs and the successful fruit man practises Illustrated. Cloth. 50 cents

Quince Culture

By W. W. Meech. An illustrated handbook for the propagation and cultivation of the Quince. Cloth. $1.00

The A B C of the Strawberry

By T. B. Terry and A. J. Root. 35 cents

Hedges, Windbreaks, Shelters and Live Fences

By E. P. Powell. A treatise on the planting and growth of hedge plants for country and surburban homes. Illus. 140 pp. Cloth. 50 cts.

Pear Culture for Profit

By P. T. Quinn, a practical horticulturist. Teaching how to raise pears intelligently, and with the best results. New and revised edition. Illustrated. Cloth. $1.00

Plums and Plum Culture

By F. A. Waugh. A complete manual for fruit growers, farmers and gardeners, on all known varieties of plums and their successful management. Illus. 391 pp. Cloth. $1.50

Field Notes on Apple Culture

By Prof. L. H. Bailey, Jr. A most useful and thoroughly practical book for orchardists. Cloth. 75 cents

The Spraying of Plants

By E. G. Lodeman. A very timely book that can be safely recommended to all horticulturists and fruit growers. Cloth. $1.00

Fumigation Methods

By Prof. W. G. Johnson. A practical treatise upon new, cheap, simple and effective means of exterminating insect pests by fumigation. 250 pages profusely illustrated. $1.00

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY COMPANY,
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Photograph of Our Frost Proof Packing House Covered with Snow

While this picture was being taken our men were busy packing trees inside the building. The trees were handled there in perfect safety, at a time when all outside Nursery work was stopped. The building is 100 feet square, is frost proof without any artificial heat, lighted by electricity and supplied with city water. It is impossible to put up tree orders in the open air without more or less exposure, all of which is obviated by our present methods.